FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARICOM'S 19TH COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN GUYANA

FL091905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 9 Jul (CANA)--There was a warm welcome for the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS), hope expressed for the future of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and concern over Guyana's problem with Venezuela, when ministers opened their 19th council meeting here today.

The OECS came into being this month and will involve seven small English-speaking islands, CARICOM is assessing itself and trying to find a strategy for the 1980's, and Guyana is fighting off a claim to five-eighths of its land by neighboring Venezuela.

CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King declared at the opening ceremony that this was a crucial stage of the evolution of the regional integration movement. All speakers made special reference to the report of a group of distinguished West Indians who under the chairmanship of William Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), carried out a months-long review of CARICOM. Their report with its many recommendations is one of the main items on the agenda of the current 3-day meeting.

The secretary general said that if the leaders of CARICOM agreed with the bold statement of the experts that integration was the only viable option available for the optimal development of all the people of the region in the contemporary economic and political circumstances, "then this particular meeting of the council will serve as one of the most crucial ever." He warned that if the ministers failed to set the stage for holding the Caribbean region together in the 1980's, they might by so doing have destroyed "the only viable option we have."

All 12 member countries of CARICOM are represented at the meeting, most of them by ministers.

Apart from the report from the experts, the agenda includes several economic and other issues, among them being the need for bulk importation of grain. Dr King described such a step as one of the mechanisms for counteracting the inflationary impact of the "inordinately high cost of imports." The secretary explained that proposals before the council for such bulk importation were based on a thorough study by the best expertise available and should assist the region in coming to grips with what is proving to be a most difficult matter.

Referring to the OECS, which will group St Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, St Vincent, Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat, Dr King noted that this was the first council meeting since the establishment of the new subgroup. He declared: "We regard this step as a very progressive one and hope that it will provide the mechanism for strengthening the East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) countries' participation in CARICOM."

In addressing the meeting, Guyana's Trade and Consumer Minister Mr Frank Hope reaffirmed his country's commitment to the integration movement, spoke of current economic difficulties across the region and the world, and Venezuela's economic aggression in relation to the border dispute.

Mr Hope expressed confidence that most of the CARICOM states had the capacity to solve the internal economic difficulties and in the process of so doing, contribute to the success of the Caribbean Community and Common Market. He noted that many of them were in fact taking measures to solve their problems, but then added that "all this must be on the assumption that states within the region are permitted to pursue their path toward economic development without economic aggression or the threat of economic aggression from countries outside the region."

Mr Hope made particular reference to Venezuela which he said had written to the World Bank requesting that assistance be cut off from Guyana. He decried such aggression and called on the council to endorse the statement issued last week by CARICOM foreign ministers in Grenada, deploring Venezuela's economic aggression against this South American CARICOM partner.

ALADI NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE IN MONTEVIDEO

PY091752 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1601 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) today extended until 17 July the deadline for Andean and non-Andean countries to renegotiate the tariff concessions granted within the framework of the defunct Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA).

Sources associated with the delegations to the regional organization headquartered here said that 4,800 concessions within the framework of 25 bilateral accords had been approved by yesterday, when the third extension of the deadline ended.

The sources added that there are still five bilateral accords to be arranged, that is, between Mexico and Bolivia; Mexico and Colombia; Chile and Ecuador; Chile and Peru; and Brazil and Venezuela.

The sources also announced that the renegotiations of accords between ALADI member countries which are not part of the Andean Pact will begin tomorrow. These countries are Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia [as received], Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay; which had granted each other more than 7,500 concessions during the 20 years of LAFTA operations.

REPORTAGE ON AREA DEVELOPMENT MEETING IN BAHAMAS

Meeting Opens Amid Skepticism

FL111830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 11 Jul 81

[By Stewart Russell]

[Excerpts] Nassau, Bahamas, 11 Jul (CANA-REUTER)--Secretary of State Alexander Haig today sought to promote Reagan administration ideas for economic development of the Caribbean in the face of skepticism from other participants in a 1-day conference here.

The meeting, a U.S. initiative, is also being attended by Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano.

There were advance indications that Mexico, in particular, was highly skeptical about U.S. ideas for a multinational assistance scheme which would stress private investment over direct government aid to poor countries. Mexicans also feared that their own already substantial bilateral assistance agreements would appear diminished and be less effective if swallowed up by what would inevitably appear to be "an American plan." A senior Mexican official also questioned the concept of a "Caribbean basin" as envisaged by Washington, arguing that Central American and Caribbean island nations had no particular desire to be linked in this way.

A Canadian official made a similar point, stressing the good reputation Canada had gained with its long-standing policy of assisting English-speaking Caribbean countries of the Commonwealth. Canada has pledged to double aid to these countries over the next 5 years and it was unlikely it could to the same for others in the region.

American officials stressed that what they termed security considerations--the Reagan administrations concern over alleged communist infiltration of the Caribbean area--would not be discussed directly. Officials of other countries expressed concern, however, that the United States might seek to exclude some potential recipient countries with left-wing governments from any cooperative assistance program.

Venezuela's Zambrano Comments

FL111800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1746 GMT 11 Jul 81

[By Vern Darville]

[Excerpt] Nassau, the Bahamas, 11 Jul (CANA)--Venezuela today said it was committed to helping the Caribbean overcome problems to its overall development, but warned the region against expecting too much from it and other Western industrialized countries.

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano explained where Venezuela stood in relation to the development of this corner of the Third World as he prepared for talks with the foreign ministers of Canada (Mark MacGuigan) and Mexico (Jorge Castaneda) and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The four are having 6 hours of talks in this group of Caribbean islands today on a major Western plan to bolster the region's economies.

Zambrano said that today's summit "will prove to be a favorable occasion to restate our traditional will to contribute to the goals of cooperation and integration of the countries of the sub-region and to ratify our will to participate in the effort to coordinate economic and social cooperation with the Caribbean basin countries."

He added: "Therefore, on this occasion, we do not aspire to solve all our problems, but we do believe it is possible to make substantial advances in that direction at the same time that we reaffirm our will to attain concrete results as soon as possible he says." [as received]

The Venezuelan foreign minister said that the basic principle of the actions of the four aid donor-nations "ought to be to contribute to the peaceful development of the region, without conditions that could prejudice this objective, and on the basis of social justice, the respect of pluralism and self-determination of peoples...and liberty in this part of the region."

Lopez Portillo Comments

PA121908 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 11 Jul (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has refused to accept the distribution of the region among the countries which are meeting in the Bahamas--Canada, the United States, Mexico and Venezuela--as a way to resolve the Central American and Caribbean problems.

Lopez Portillo remarked: "One of the solutions being sought is that we distribute aid among us, which, politically, is not in our best interest, but is being assessed as a possibility."

He added that one of the proposals being discussed at the meeting is that "Mexico take charge of the aid to Cuba and Nicaragua."

Although he underscored that the Mexican foreign minister is attending the meeting with an open mind, he pointed out: "It seems to be that unilateral aid is absurd because the problem is not one of aid, but of world order."

He expressed his objection to the announced "mini-Marshal Plan," which he said "was a hasty solution."

As an example of this he asked: "How can the problem of international market prices be resolved by increasing the areas planted with coffee?"

He also reiterated that there will be no aid plans "if we do not understand the North-South relationship."

However, he remarked that he is convinced that this meeting "is good preparation for the upcoming meeting in Cancun."

Participants Comment at End

PA121920 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0212 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Nassau (Bahamas), 11 Jul (EFE)--The foreign ministers and secretaries of state of Canada, the United States, Mexico and Venezuela today voiced--both jointly and separately--their satisfaction over the results of their meeting on cooperation with the nations of the Caribbean area.

In statements made following the reading of the joint communique at the close of the 1-day meeting, each of them underscored the participation of their countries in reaching an agreement, which they described as very important for international cooperation.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated that his country would not cooperate with Cuba; however, he pointed out that he would not be opposed to another country of the region doing so.

Jorge Castaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations, commented that the communique reflects the willingness that was shown in Nassau, affirming that the United States had made important concessions such as not objecting to aid to Cuba.

"We are very happy with the results and we have no reservations whatsoever," he added.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco in addition stressed that the industrialized and developing countries had come up with a convergence of political wills for cooperation in the development of the Caribbean basin.

Zambrano then asked why Cuba was always placed on the receiving side of aid and not as a potential donor.

Lastly, Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, pointed out that it is too early to see what results the conference will have, but he voiced the hope that all the donors will make their greatest effort to cooperate for the development of the Caribbean region.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON SURPLUS, TRADE WITH CUBA

PY122233 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] (NA)--The exporting spirit has once more prevailed in Argentina, according to Alfredo Esposito, undersecretary for international negotiations who pointed out that in the month of May the country had a slightly favourable trade balance.

Esposito spoke to newsmen at Ezeiza International Airport while awaiting the arrival of a member of his family from abroad.

He said that it was the first time in a year that Argentine exports had been higher than imports. Esposito added that in the future the country's economic policy should be based in such a way that it would promote the sale of Argentine products to other countries.

Esposito revealed that trade missions from India and Japan would be coming shortly with a view to increasing bilateral trade relations between those two countries and Argentina. Asked whether there was a possibility of Argentina's renewing its export of non-traditional goods to Cuba, Esposito said that this market had been paralyzed for a lengthy period and it would take a long time to renew exports.

FORMER ECONOMIC OFFICIALS ON CURRENT SITUATION

PY071655 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1514 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Former Economy Minister Alvaro Alsogaray has basically urged that public expenditures be reduced and that money stop being issued as a solution to the Argentine economic problem. Another former economy minister, Aldo Ferrer, stressed the need to stop the import of luxury goods and to put an end to the fantasy of the free financial market.

The two experts spoke, together with other former ministers and officials Juan Carlos Pugliese, Ricardo Zinn and Roberto Alemann, during the second edition of the debate of economists on the videoshow program broadcast last night over channel 9 of this capital.

Alsogaray, minister during the governments of Presidents Eugenio Aramburo and Arturo Frondizi, said that one would have to fall back on the books; and he disagreed fundamentally with Ferrer, although without mentioning him, in answering the points he had brought up. Alsogaray emphasized that the inflationary issuance of money had to be reduced and referred to the failure of Keynes' theories regarding the development of inflation.

It is his opinion that the economy should be opened up and that we should not hide our heads in the sand. He stressed that money should not be issued to fight inflation.

It is his belief that it will not be easy to reverse the current situation and he indicated that we will probably have to experience the country's first depression in the very near future. He said that to continue issuing money is the same as trying to fight a flood with irrigation plans and he justified the fact that the devaluations are not a whim of the current authorities, but a necessity.

Aldo Ferrer, former minister in the government of President Roberto Levingston, indicated that in this country nobody can impose anything on anybody who does not want to do it, and he stressed that the state should be the basic agent of the process of technological, economic and every other type of transformation within the country, naming numerous foreign examples.

Ferrer asserted that a strict saving of foreign exchange must be implemented and that imports should be limited to what is essential, recalling that during the past few years the Argentines have spent millions of dollars on unnecessary imported luxury vehicles and goods.

He urged that the foreign debt be paid as it has always been paid since 1890 and asked for very severe measures to boost internal demand, to reactivate production and to promote imports [as received].

"The fantasy of a free financial market must be done away with and the rates must be controlled from the Central Bank," he stressed, while urging that a limit be placed on the penetration of foreign banking, because we already have enough agencies, he said. Finally, the requested a social pact and a great national effort to repair the system.

Juan Carlos Pugliese, former economy minister during the Presidency of Arturo Illia, clarified that he is a politician and not an economist; and, therefore, he was giving his opinion on the political situation, not the economic situation, asserting that once the latter has been resolved the alternatives given by the technicians can be chosen.

Moreover, he indicated that here the person who devalues is not the responsible person, but he who made it necessary; and he stated that the books should be left in a corner of the library and solutions implemented that will permit the overcoming of 50 years of disagreements that began in 1930.

In turn, Roberto Alemann, who was economy minister during the government of Jose Maria Guido, noted that inflation deceives money-savers and workers and advocated a sharp reduction in public expenditures as part of an overall economic policy.

Alemann (brother of the previous finance secretary) said that the current economy minister, Lorenzo Sigaut, has had the admirable courage to make the external worth of the currency realistic through successive devaluations.

He then added: "I would have done something else." He then said that the market responded well initially, but then voted against [as received], thus forcing the split of the foreign exchange market into a controled sector and a free sector. Alemann then explained that ever since central banks came into being there has been inflation. He elaborated on the consequences and blamed the issuance of money as the sole source of inflation.

He later advocated more austerity on the part of the state, not issuing money as a solution for inflation. He concluded by saying that a continuous inflationary policy brings along more recession and depression, and that in this situation more inflation through issuing money spells more crisis.

In another segment of the program, Ricardo Zinn, former secretary of economic programming during the governments of Gen Roberto Levingston and Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, said that relations with the United States must be enhanced while reducing those with the Soviet Union to avoid dependence on this superpower.

Zinn compared the construction of the middle Parana hydroelectric project with that of the Egyptian Aswan Dam with the aid of Soviet technology which brought about Egypt's economic dependence on the USSR. He said that the Argentines must decide whether they want the socialist country the Montoneros wanted or the liberal state our forefathers wanted. He said he is in favor of transferring military enterprises such as SOMISA [Argentine Joint Iron and Steel Association] and state-owned enterprises such as ENTEL [National Telecommunications Company] into private hands, and then proposed the immediate elimination of the Social Action Ministry, the National Mortgage Bank and the National Savings and Insurance Fund.

Zinn also said that tax on profits should be eliminated, excessive tax increases corrected and the cost of the social security apparatus reduced, especially by doing away with special retirement systems to which he referred as true fiefdoms of privileged sectors. He spoke of economic decentralization and asked for a floating exchange rate, insurance for exchange rates to avoid abrupt fluctuations, and fundamentally for the reduction of public expenditures.

ANTARCTIC TREATY MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY092141 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM)--The consultative delegations to the Antarctic Treaty have prepared a recommendation for the governments of their countries in which they call for a special consultative meeting to discuss the future system of prospecting and exploitation of mineral resources in the area.

The press communique issued by the chairman of the consultative meeting, held between 23 June and 7 July at the San Martin Cultural Center, states that the consultative conference issued three recommendations--whose text has not been disclosed--and that the 19 items of the agenda were exhaustively discussed by the delegations present.

The countries represented at the conference were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, United States, France, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

The chairman of the 9th meeting, Argentine Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Angel Maria Oliveri Lopez, stated in his communique that, as in all preceding meetings of the Antarctic Treaty, the talks at all times evidenced the cordial and friendly spirit of cooperation characteristic of these meetings.

The declaration prepared by the recent conference on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the treaty was also released. This declaration includes suggestions aimed at preventing that area of the South Pole from becoming the site of military activities, nuclear explosions and nuclear dumps.

Foreign Ministry Views Meeting

PY092136 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM)--Information released today by the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated that as an individual state claiming sovereignty in the Antarctic, Argentina should consider the results of the 9th consultative meeting of the Antarctic Treaty as positive.

With regard to the talks which began on 23 June and ended yesterday, the communique indicated that "our country's sovereignty rights are based on solid juridical, geographic, historical and geological reasons.

"However," it stated, "more than anything else our rights are based on positive Antarctic activities which have been going on for more than 77 years and on our participation in decisionmaking regarding essential Antarctic issues, especially those which have to do with the main subject of the meeting which ended yesterday."

The main subject of the talks were the exploitation of and prospecting for mineral resources in the Antarctic, and the official communique said that the 9th consultative meeting issued recommendations having to do with the protection of sea life in the Antarctic, items related to telecommunications, effects of man on Antarctic environment, specially protected areas, tourism and scientific research, exchange of information, records of the Antarctic system and other general issues.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that the conference sent a message from its delegates to Antarctic bases and crews and paid homage to the memory of the victims of the crash which took place in 1980 when a plane carrying tourists collided against Mt Erebus.

The Foreign Ministry communique also stressed the honor bestowed on Argentina by holding the 9th meeting in this country--an action which has once again proven its status and influence in Antarctic affairs--and the significant coincidence that the conference started on the very day of the 20th anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty.

Within this framework the meeting approved a declaration commemorating the date, emphasizing the objectives of the treaty, and stressing the achievements during the 2 decades of its existence, in connection with protection of the environment, flora and fauna, scientific research, preservation of living resources and a decisive attitude toward a sensitive issue, that is, the need for a system for future prospecting for and exploitation of mineral resources in the area.

DIPLOMAT INTERVIEWED ON 'TALK' WITH SAMORE

PY092025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 2320 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Courtesy of ANSA--by Gian Carlo Motta]

[Text] Rome, 8 Jul (ANSA)--"I have done my duty which is to serve Argentina." This is the reaction to the latest events by the diplomat whose report has unleashed umpteen polemics on the Beagle negotiations.

Federico Mirre, 42, adviser to the Argentine special mission, appears to be somewhat surprised at the uproar created by his report on a talk with Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's personal representative to the mediation between Argentina and Chile. He states: "But, isn't it the job of every diplomat to prepare precise reports for his superiors." According to the version of the report published by the press, Cardinal Samore made several negative remarks about Argentina and its government. The talk took place in March in the Vatican and adviser Mirre swiftly reported the terms used by the elderly cardinal in a report which only recently became available to the press, and made quite an impression.

In a light-colored jacket, blue tie, cool, calm and imbued with great self-assurance, the Argentine adviser met with ANSA's journalist on a Roman street.

Question: Adviser Mirre, what can you tell me about this "incident?"

Answer: All I can tell you is that a career diplomat must fulfill a basic duty, that is, defend the permanent interests of his fatherland. Among other permanent interests which I must defend is that of preserving the dignity and prestige of the nation and its government.

Question: How did the talk take place?

Answer: Still another unavoidable duty of every diplomat is to report to his government, through the appropriate hierarchic channels, about anything which could be favorable, unfavorable or interesting for his country.

Question: Does this mean that the version of the report published by the press is correct? Then it is true that the cardinal, the pope's personal representative, said offensive things about Argentina, for example, that the Argentine Government behaves in a shameful manner?

Answer: You must understand that I have the obligation to abstain from answering this kind of question. All I can tell you, sir, is that in my modest fashion I have tried to comply faithfully with these two basic duties of every diplomat.

Question: I have heard it said that there could be a kind of upheaval. Do you believe that this incident could have any effects on the leading participants in the mediation?

Answer: That I cannot say. But as far as I am concerned, I find it an honor to belong to the Argentine delegation to the mediation, because it is a sign of the confidnece which the Argentine government has in its representatives. I have been participating in these negotiations from the very beginning and, earlier still, I had the honor of being part of the delegation which negotiated with Chile in 1978.

Question: Your report fell into the hands of the press after 4 months. Do you believe that this leakage could jeopardize the mediation?

Answer: As Ambassador Moncayo, head of this delegation, the foreign mininster himself and other high-ranking government officials have repeatedly said, Argentina has absolute faith in the mediation and in the august mediator himself, to attain a peaceful, equitable and just solution for our conflict with Chile.

Question: In any conflict, in any negotiation, every time the parties meet each other to negotiate it is obvious that a price must be paid to reach an agreement. How far can Argentina go in paying this price?

Answer: I do not believe it is a question of price. The answer to your question should be that together with the other members of the delegation, I have never failed to keep in mind that the main goal of our presence in Rome is to seek--within the framework of the mediation--the preservation of Argentina's sovereign rights in the area of conflict. This is the goal, the core, of our mission here.

Question: The newspapers have been writing that the recent attitude of Cardinal Samore has been getting more and more anti-Argentine. What do you think?

Answer: I think that you must be dreaming if you think that I will answer this question.

With this diplomatic answer, adviser Mirre ended the interview. In the near future, Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo will travel to Buenos Aires for consultation and the summer resting period of the negotiation will begin in 3 weeks. It may be necessary to wait until September to find out what the consequences of the recent storm will be.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1354 GMT on 10 July reports that, according to a Foreign Ministry news leak, Federico Mirre has been transferred from the Vatican to the consulate in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany.]

AIR FORCE CHIEF DENIES OFFICERS FORCED TO RETIRE

PY122220 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] (NA)--Air force commander, Brigadier Omar Graffigna, yesterday denied a report by the Buenos Aires daily LA NACION that seven brigadier [generals] would be made to retire by order of the high command by the end of the year. Graffigna cabled the denial to all air force commands and units, saying he "deplores the release of that type of information by those whose responsibility is to verify its authenticity."

According to LA NACION the seven high-ranking officers, "after some private meetings" had presumably had a joint interview with Graffigna to express to him their misgivings about the progress of national reorganization process. The daily adds that the air force commander had later requested the officers to apply for retirement before the end of the year.

RADICALS, JUSTICIALISTS MEET, DISCUSS SITUATION

PY092032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM)--The first stage of the contacts set up by the Radical Civic Union [UCR] concluded today with the meeting held between the UCR and the Justicialist Party at the metropolitan headquarters of the latter.

Carlos Contin, UCR leader, said: "We will call upon all political and social sectors and the armed forces. There will be no exclusions."

At the end of the meeting, the leaders agreed to meet again next Tuesday with the other party representatives who make up the so-called Commission of the Five.

This afternoon's meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, took place at the headquarters of the Justicialist Party at 011/15 Ayacucho St. Carlos Contin, one of the participants, said that "the idea is to first pull the institutions out of the general collapse because it is high time national recovery began." The Radical leader went on to say: "All of us Argentines should try to make an honest effort to draw up four or five basic ideas capable of saving the nation's assets."

Deolindo Felipe Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party, told TELAM that the meeting held today was a patriotic encounter between one traditional party, which is the UCR, and another traditional and popular party, which is Justicialism, who have joined forces to make an analysis of the severe problems which the country is experiencing, with the cooperation of all political groups and sectors.

When asked about the channels which should be followed to convey this call to the armed forces, Bittel said that the call should be channeled through those in command. Since the armed forces are represented by the military junta, the leaders of this movement of convergence should ask for a meeting with the commanders in chief of the armed forces to convey to them the intentions of this attitude of the citizenry.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICES--(NA)--Fuel prices go up 10 percent starting today, the Fuels Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Public Works and Services announced yesterday. Premium petrol goes up from 1,950 pesos to 2,150 pesos per litre, low-grade petrol from 1,610 pesos to 1,770 pesos, kerosene from 1,220 to 1,340, gas-oil from 1,220 to 1,340, diesel-oil from 684 to 724 and fuel-oil from 379 to 417 pesos. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 11 PY]

GARCIA MEZA SAYS AT RALLY HE WILL 'STAY ON'

PY110313 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2142 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Speech by President Luis Garcia Meza at rally held in his support in Plaza Murillo, La Paz--live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] so that all we Bolivians, of all social levels, make the joint effort to behave like a true nation, free and vigorous, to overcome the [word indistinct], political and social (?collapse) that is affecting our beloved Bolivia. [applause, chants]

Today, my friends of La Paz, Bolivians all, the Bolivian Armed Forces are proud to observe that their people are united in support of the government program that came into effect on 17 July for the benefit of the Bolivian people.

We are also satisfied, satisfied with having done our duty, that we ejected from that legislative palace all the guerrillas who wanted to change the history and traditions of this country. [applause, chants]

During these 11 months of government, Bolivia has seen the need for the integration and unity of all Bolivians. It has seen the need for fruitful work. And it has also seen that it must still continue to suffer from government programs that involved political chicanery, but we are leaving these behind. But they left the coffers empty, a divided society and a people who had (?been deceived). And a people who do not trust one another is a people who have forgotten where its place is, and this is what has happened to the Bolivian people.

Santa Cruz was the enemy of La Paz. Oruro wanted nothing to do with Cochabamba. And we were becoming even more divided because we observed that each of these departments was an independent republic. Today, all we Bolivians, all Bolivians with a desire for progress, are creating a powerful force between the civilians and the military to make [applause, cheers] to make Bolivia a worthy fatherland, a respected fatherland and a fatherland in which a Bolivian can feel proud.

During the 11 months this government, my La Paz brothers, has demonstrated to the whole world that we cannot die of hunger because Bolivia is an empire of wealth and it can give the world what it has. [applause, chants]

In 11 months of government, and as never before in our history, we have suffered the most severe and unjust blockade, because we know that the international left wants to take over Bolivia to disseminate its principles, which are ill fated for some countries, throughout South America using our fatherland. It is not interested in General Garcia Meza, it is only interested in reducing his fatherland because [words indistinct] and then disseminating foreign slogans that are not wanted by the Bolivian people, nor by the peoples of South America.

My brothers of La Paz, [words indistinct] program of the Government of National Reconstruction of the armed forces and as its basic principle, or in other words, it objective, the seeking of the unity of the Bolivian people, the integrity of the Bolivian people. To do so we need to speak the same language and we need to begin to work for this free and beloved fatherland called Bolivia.

The armed forces have never been an enemy of democracy, but the armed forces are aware that Bolivia needs a democracy that can be understood by all Bolivians: That it be understood by our brother the peasant, by our brother the worker, by the middle class and by the armed forces.

We do not want an imported democracy, which some months ago became a haven for licentiousness. And at the time we thought we were living in a democracy.

They say we are drug traffickers, this is another inheritance left to us by the democratic governments, (?whose members) used to travel east to collect thousands of dollars from the drug traffickers to purchase weapons with and to seek a reorganization of the armed forces. [applause]

Today there is a lot of misunderstanding and some countries believe that the Bolivian people are not united [words indistinct] this misunderstanding of those individuals, they wanted to blackmail us by imposing conditions for normalizing relations.

We, as a country with dignity and as a country that knows the advantages of its fatherland, are not going to accept conditions, and if we have to die [applause, chants] and if we have to die, my brothers of La Paz, we are going to do so as we have always done in Bolivia: standing up, never kneeling down. [applause] Because that is the way the people of La Paz do it, because that is the way of the Bolivian people.

Now more than ever we have to live with dignity, with the little that we have, with our own resources, with our few resources, but always with dignity, with honor--even if we have to tighten our belts some more.

Thank God that there is no lack of bread in Bolivia. Thank God that, unlike other countries, we do not have to suffer misery, calamities, death [words indistinct].

Today, brother Bolivians, I thank you deep down in my heart for this great rally, for this massive and spontaneous rally, because we have never bought consciences. It has been spontaneous in support of the Government of National Reconstruction and its armed forces and therefore I believe we can look toward a new dawn, a new day, for the welfare of those abandoned classes: our brothers the peasants, those who are suffering from the rigors of the inheritance left by those who did not know how to lead the fatherland; our brothers the miners and our brothers the workers from the various sectors.

I call upon the men responsible for the country's economy, upon private businessmen, upon small and medium-sized mining enterprises, to (?join efforts) with the National Reconstruction Government in order to resolve the main concern of the Bolivian people, that is, our economic situation.

I believe that both civilians and military men, joining forces, can save our fatherland, can save this country, so that soon enough the entire world will say: The Bolivians have managed to save their fatherland thanks to their efforts, thanks to their toil, without alms or handouts from any foreign power. [applause, shouts]

Brother Bolivians, brothers of La Paz, let us get things done through dialogue and understanding. There is no need for drastic measures in order to resolve the problems of the government and the problems of the people. Everything should have a proper and straightforward course.

Our brothers, the transport workers, I ask to be consistent with their principles and not give rise to situations which could be detrimental for the Bolivian people.

I am sure that the high command, the junta of commanders in chief will pay heed to the desires of its people, the desires of all Bolivians and we should allow them to make the final decision, so that really... [shouts: "He should stay" "Now or never" and "Make up your mind"]

Brothers of La Paz, brothers of all Bolivia, your words give me great satisfaction and do a great deal for the feelings of this humble and honest soldier. We have never spoken with arrogance [words indistinct] attitude. The higher our military rank is, the more humble we are and that is why we have always been on the side of the large national sectors. [applause, shouts: "He should stay" and "Make up your mind"]

Well, since you have already decided, I will stay on. [applause and shouts: "Viva"]

Brothers of La Paz, I am definitely grateful [word indistinct] for this support and allegiance to the armed forces National Reconstruction Government. We will do our best to promote the unity of the Bolivian people further. [applause, shouts]

But I warn you... [shouts] but I warn you brothers of La Paz, that the armed forces government will reorganize everything with an iron hand...[applause, shouts]. We will be inflexible with the crooked and the scoundrels. We will improve moral standards not by mere words but through deeds. [Words indistinct] [?we do not like] white collar guerrillas [shouts] and they should be put where they belong or go work in Cuba, San Salvador, Guatemala or [word indistinct]. [shouts, applause]

We want true Bolivians. We do not make beautiful or lyrical speeches; we speak about the truth, like true soldiers, like true Bolivians who feel the sorrow of our fatherland and the sorrow of the people who need [word indistinct].

Thank you. Until another day. [applause, shouts]

Further Details on Rally

PY111225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0009 GMT 11 Jul 81

[By Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The chief of state, speaking to a rally of approximately 20,000 people in the main park of this city, said: Well, since you have already decided, I will stay on. He said this is answer to a crowd cheering for him to make a decision now or never.

Today's rally, called by the Bolivian Workers Intersectional National Committee, is the first held in this city since the armed forces took over the government in July 1980.

The speakers--representatives of several labor sectors--demanded in their speeches that Garcia Meza continue as head of the government.

The representative of transportation workers announced that workers of this sector decided to go on strike today and block the roads of La Paz until Garcia Meza is confirmed as president of the country.

He added that if no decision is made, they are not going to lift the blockade even if tanks are sent.

President Clarifies Statement

PY110347 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 July (TELAM)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza made clear today his willingness to continue in office after 6 August, since the people have asked him to do so.

After a rally organized in his support, the president remained in his office for 20 minutes. There he met mine and transport workers at the Government House Hall; the workers reaffirmed their support for the president.

After this meeting, Garcia Meza was asked by a TELAM reporter about his continuity in the Presidency. He answered: Here I am, and if the people ask me to stay, I will have to stay.

Garcia Meza said that the people's will is God's will. Pointing at a group of workers who were still cheering for him, he said: That is what they told me.

When asked if his continuity in power after 6 August could be taken for granted, Garcia Meza said that we must wait, suggesting that the final decision is still in the hands of the junta of commanders.

The military junta of commanders did not participate in the rally, while most of the cabinet's ministers were present.

UNION LEADERS THANK GARCIA MEZA FOR HIS DECISION

PY111911 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Union leaders of the National Intersectional Committee have thanked the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, for his decision to continue as head of the national government. Speaking on behalf of the different labor union sectors, (Amado Antelo), secretary general of the National Intersectional Committee, stated: [Begin recording]

I and all my fellow workers thank you, Mr President, because by making this effort--the least we can do--to come here, we want to express our humble support, because we feel that no one, no former political leaders, can claim to have had this kind of support. We feel that this is the desire and feeling of all sectors, from the peasants, to railroad workers, teachers, construction workers, and others. [end recording]

The top union leader of the Intersectional Committee promised the president that a permanent dialogue will be held between businessmen and workers to solve any conflict which may appear in the future.

On explaining that the unity of all Bolivians lies in the steps which the Bolivian people must take to achieve the definite development of the nation, President Luis Garcia Meza stated: [Begin recording] I want to ask the Bolivian people for more talks and more understanding; and these expressions of support to the National Reconstruction Government, not only to General Garcia Meza, but to the armed forces, who that our efforts have paid off. We have been working together, in the markets, on the streets, with the friendly peasants, with our fellow workers; and I feel that I am beginning to be understood by the people, by my Bolivian brothers. [end recording]

The president also stated that he and his government have no political commitment or agreements with international powers, that they are only interested in the nation's daily activity, seeking its development.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO OPENS 198? ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PY111555 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Text of President Joao Figueiredo's speech opening electoral campaign at dedication of a Social Democratic Party [PDS) office in Porto Alegre on 9 July]

[Excerpts] Dear colleagues of our party:

We must not forget for one moment that the 31 March 1964 movement was essentially democratic in its motivations and objectives. It was launched to stem the tide of insanity which threatened to engulf the country with an ideology foreign to our Christian beliefs and to the fundamental principles of our nationality and the civilization we have been building in this land of Vera Cruz [name originally given to Brazil when it was discovered in 1500]--a civilization we will continue to build at any cost.

I gladly foresee the results of the 1982 elections in Rio Grande do Sul which will be decisive for the destiny of the revolution. These results, which I expect will be identical throughout the rest of the country, will create the conditions we need to crown the magnificent task we set out to accomplish.

Votes are the unique instruments available to political parties to exert a decisive influence in the lives of all citizens, so they should be case with fervor and conscientuousness.

Democracy is none other than a system in which every individual has the chance to play a highly responsible and active role on the stage of national politics, rather than the role of a mere passive spectator.

The key word of democracy is "participation" and so it inspires the efforts of the PDS to mobilize all the people of the nation--men, women and youth--in the pursuit of objectives consonant with Brazil's highest interests. This will make it possible to build a society in which ultimately everybody, both those who live in the cities and those in rural areas, will have just access to the benefits of the collective effort.

Let's go out to the elections and let's go out to win!

I am sure that my appeal will echo in the hearts of the valiant people of Rio Grande do Sul.

COMMENTARY ON GALLUP POLL TRENDS, ELECTION RULES

PY101624 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial by R.L.: "Reasons for Electoral Manipulations"]

[Excerpts] The Social Democratic Party [PDS] has its reasons for proposing the adoption of a package of frauds. If anybody has doubts about those reasons, he just has to take a look at the Gallup Institute poll taken last month.

In the central and southern states, which are the most developed in the country, the popular trend is simply catastrophic for PDS candidates for governorships. Opposition candidates already command 65 percent of votes in Rio de Janeiro State while the PDS leading candidate does not even have 1 percent.

The poll figures show that the PDS has appropriately chosen electoral rules capable of changing the presumed results of the 1982 elections, beginning with the rule banning party coalitions. The figures predicting opposition victories result from the sum of votes for the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and the Popular Party [PP], plus those of the Republican Democratic Party in the case of Rio de Janeiro State. With a legal provision banning coalitions, the PDS will considerably improve its chances in Rio Grande do Sul, Parana and Santa Catarina.

Should "intra-party subgroups" [sublegenda] be allowed, the PDS will move out in front in Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, and even up its chances in Sao Paulo and Santa Catarina. Only in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Pernambuco will the problem continue to be unsolvable.

But there is plenty of room for manipulations. To solve all pending problems, nothing is better than the straight ticket rule which will obligate an elector to vote for candidates of the same party across the board. With the strength it has in the interior, where it holds an overwhelming majority of the mayoralties and municipal chambers, the PDS could win.

With tailor-made rules, winning will not be difficult.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES COFFEE BEAN PRICES, TAXES

Reduces Coffee Floor Prices

PY091604 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jul (AFP)--The Brazilian Government tonight announced that the current floor export prices for coffee beans will be reduced by 46.5 percent for type 6 and 54.3 percent for type 7/8 Robusta Conillon, to go into effect on Monday.

The tax Brazilian exporters must pay to the government for each bag of coffee beans sent abroad will be reduced from $177 to $50, also as of next Monday.

Increases Purchase Price

PY102047 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1907 GMT 10 Jul 81

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 10 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The Brazilian Government today increased for the second time in 3 days the minimum price at which the government purchases coffee for export from national producers, official sources have reported.

The measure was adopted today by the National Monetary Council after the Brazilian coffee producers expressed their dissatisfaction over a recent price increase.

The government increased today to 10,000 cruzeiros ($107.50) the minimum price for a 60-kg bag of coffee, following an earlier increase which set the price at 9,550 cruzeiros per bag last Tuesday.

Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna has stated that the government agreed to this second price increase for the coffee producers but made it clear that it will go into effect only as of 1 October.

The coffee producers demanded a minimum price equivalent to 14,000 cruzeiros per bag to go into effect immediately, but government spokesmen considered these demands to be unrealistic.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES CHANGE IN U.S. ATTITUDE

PY101455 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated that the loan which the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has granted Chile reflects a change in U.S. official policy.

The minister was referring to a $129-million credit and an additional one for $35 million unanimously approved by the IDB.

Galdames stated that this new step taken by the Reagan administration is related to the lifting of the EXIMBANK bans and the invitation made to the Chilean Navy to participate in the UNITAS operations.

The minister recalled that during Carter's administration the credits for Chile were subject to the human rights policy. He explained that this principle has not changed under Reagan's administration but that the U.S. attitude regarding third countries has been modified substantially.

AGREEMENT WITH PRC; FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

PY092003 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0002 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and the PRC ambassador to Chile, Tang Haiguang, today exchanged notes concerning a cultural and sports agreement between the two nations.

These notes establish cooperation and exchange in the following fields and manner:

1. Exchange of writers and artists;
2. Exchange of artistic goods and facilities;
3. Art exhibitions;
4. Reciprocal visits of specialists and intellectuals;
5. Exchange of university publications;
6. Exchange of sports equipment;
7. Exchange of technical directors and trainers;
8. Exchange of cultural, educational and sports delegations.

In order to implement these accords, biannual talks on concrete exchange issues will be maintained to draw up an executive plan.

The expenditures incurred for the execution of programs agreed upon will be covered by the parties which have signed this accord on behalf of Chile and China respectively.

In connection with the cultural and sports agreement signed by the two nations, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames made the following speech:

Mr. Ambassador:

I feel honored by my participation in this ceremony through which the Governments of Chile and of the PRC have established, through an exchange of notes, a vast cultural and sports executive program for the 1981-82 period.

This agreement is the crowning point of the negotiations launched during the recent meeting of the joint commission and constitute tangible proof of the friendship and good understanding between the two nations.

In fact, our bilateral relations have become solid and sustained after a gradual strengthening experienced over many years, first in the field of commerce where our trade--despite the differences between the social and political systems of our countries--has reached a satisfactory level, and later at the level of international relations where the two nations have defended many basic principles and have shared positions at the United Nations regarding a variety of issues.

Both Chile and the PRC defend the basic principles of international coexistence such as the self-determination of peoples, the nonintervention in domestic affairs of other states, the friendly solution of diagreements, the respect for the treaties and the peaceful cooperation between states.

Therefore, the two countries oppose any activities capable of endangering world peace and have repeatedly condemned the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Cuba, Africa and Central America; and have stated their firm will to oppose these actions.

At the same time our two countries are convinced that the policy of detente has been a failure which has basically favored the Soviet Union's efforts to increase its influence in various parts of the world.

Evidence of the level of our relations is the bilateral cooperation which has become more and more significant and has led to meetings of joint commissions and to the exchange of official and private delegations.

In addition to being a significant evidence of this common will for rapprochement, this cultural and sports agreement will provide the appropriate framework to our already significant exchange. As examples we could mention the visit which a quartet of classic musicians paid to China and the visit of a Chinese basketball team to our country.

We hope that this framework will help increase and improve the ties between Chile and the PRC, stimulating all kinds of relations between the two nations.

Ambassador Tang Haiguang warmly praised the cultural and sports program which bring China and Chile closer together.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY DIRECTOR GENERAL--Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, a former ambassador to Brazil, today became the new director general of the Foreign Ministry, replacing Javier Illanes Hernandez, who has been appointed Chilean ambassador to Brasilia. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 81 PY]

EXTREMIST ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO--(Hernan Villamando Contreras), student of the Chilean university, was arrested in downtown Santiago when he was caught distributing pamphlets with subversive propaganda on Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue. The arrested student is at the disposal of the Interior Ministry. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 81 PY]

BORDER ALERT AGAINST ENTRANCE BY SANDINIST PASTORA

PA111715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jul (AFP)--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has said here he does not believe that Eden Pastora, a former Nicaraguan deputy minister better known as "Commander Cero," would be "crazy enough to enter this country secretly, because his life might be at stake."

The high-ranking officer said during a Colombian television newscast that there are no indications that Pastora has entered the country clandestinely. The minister added that the armed forces have not permitted disruptions by Colombians, much less by a foreigner who might be risking his very life if he persists in this daring intention.

A military spokesman indicated here that preventive measures have been taken and an alert has been instituted on the border and will be extended to the interior of tbe country to forestall the reported arrival of Commander Cero. This was done in view of rumors that Pastora would come to Colombia to help the 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement in the wake of the harsh blows dealt to that subversive movement by the army in the past 5 months. Rerpots received here indicate that both Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia, former Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, who resigned to join guerrilla groups in other countries, were seen in Panama yesterday and their present whereabouts are unknown.

M-19'S JAIME BATEMAN TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA070150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jul (AFP)--Jaime Bateman Cayon, leader of the Colombian 19 April Guerrilla movement (M-19) today reaffirmed his determination to run for president of Colombia for the 1982-86 term. Bateman Cayon, 40 years old, a lawyer and ideologist trained in the Colombian Communist Youth, said in a clandestine M-19 bulletin distributed to the media today that he will submit his name to the voters.

The M-19 press release included an announcement framed in black which said: "Jaime Bateman C., people's candidate," and the seal of the subversive organization with the legend: "With the people in arms; the M-19 to power." The announcement asserts: "Let the candidacy be a battle front, a protest front, a unity front, a front for democracy and liberties, a front for denunciation." It also shows a facsimile of Liberator Simon Bolivar's sword, which was stolen by the M-19 in 1976 when it attacked the house where the Venezuelan war hero lived in Bogota.

The presidential elections are slated for 30 May 1982. It is not known if Bateman will come out of hiding for the election debate.

OAS' ORFILA DISCUSSES ANDEAN INTEGRATION

PA102219 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] After holding several meetings with the Peruvian president in Lima, I do not think that peace between Ecuador and Peru is in any way threatened at present. Interventionism, whatever its origins, is rejected outright. The above statement was made by Alejandro Orfila, secretary general of the OAS, on his arrival in Quito for an official visit.

How interested is the OAS in the Andean subregional integration?

[Begin Orfila recording] Integration is vital to Latin America's development [words indistinct] in this case Andean, is undoubtedly very important. I recently held a meeting, visited the headquarters of the Andean Pact board in Lima, and met there with Ambassador De la Puente, who is now in charge of the Andean Pact. We discussed [words indistinct] the collaboration between the OAS and the Andean Pact and we have reached the conclusion that there are a number of sectors, such as foreign trade, customs and a number of other points where we can cooperate with each other. I promised them that the General Secretariat will do everything possible to collaborate with them and serve better the five Andean Pact countries (?in their integrationist efforts).

Integration is undoubtedly one way to achieve development. This being the case, it is one of the goals of our system, for development will gradually lead to stability; this integrated development will eventually lead to the stability of our entire continent. [end recording]

Dr Orfila is also interested in the programs and projects that the Ecuadorean Government is currently developing with OAS technical and financial cooperation.

[Begin Orfila recording] Our representative here has about 20 programs of various kinds, worth about $124 million or $125 million in participation. These are not investments, though, and there should be no mistake about this. The OAS is not a financial institution. The OAS is first of all a political institution, which also has a vast technical cooperation program. This means that the total amount of money that the OAS is spending in Ecuador in the form of technicians, services or other elements is equivalent to (?the amount mentioned). [end recording]

To Dr Ospina, Ecuador's permanent representative at the OAS, we ask:

[Begin recording] [Question] What does the OAS give Ecuador?

[Answer] Well, there are several programs. Aid is provided in the social and economic areas, as well as in the areas of education, science, culture and technology. In those areas there is technical advice, support activity, equipment, scholarships, in short, a number of activities. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DRILLING FOR OIL--According to official reports, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] will invest 2.17 million sucres to drill 41 new oil wells in the Amazon region during 1981. Compared to figures for the year 1980, this represents a five-fold increase in CEPE's drilling activities. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Jun 81 PA]

OPPOSITION LEADER WARNS OF GUERRILLA WAR BY 1982

PA121557 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1310 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Address to the Panamanian people by Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, leader of the opposition God and Panama Movement--live]

[Excerpt] For a long time I have analyzed the performance of this government. I realized a long time ago that Omar Torrijos Herrera and a sector of the National Guard, allied to the system's theoreticians and intellectuals--such as Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Adolfo Ahumada, Gerardo Gonzalez and others who bring in the programs from Cuba to Panama and direct the organization that will soon fall on us like an iron fist--when I realize that what they are cooking up is the surrender of Panama to Soviet imperialism, that is when I can no longer stay home. I am not afraid, and I must warn the Panamanian people: Fidel Castro's guerrillas are already here and they are well armed. There are weapons all along the Atlantic or Caribbean coast, from Bocas del Toro to Puerto Obaldia. All the peasant settlements and camps of Salvadoran refugees and of other people are actually training camps already in operation to organize a guerrilla war. This war is not directed against the National Guard because part of the guard supports all of this, it is not against the Panamenistas or the Liberals, Christian Democrats or others. No, the guerrillas will be against the Canal Zone gringos. This is the plan I have come to reveal today.

Moscow planned a conflict close to the United States, preferably in Central America, where according to its plan, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala were likely sites. The plan was implemented gradually until Nicaragua gave the awaited opportunity. Moscow has followed with El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Costa Rica was postponed a bit because there were a few problems there, but now plans have been advanced and Costa Rica is in turmoil.

Because of Ronald Reagan's and Alexander Haig's determination to halt the advance of Soviet imperialism, Fidel Castro and Moscow have had to advance their plans. They can no longer wait until the year 2000 to get the North Americans out of here and to take the canal.

The Soviets believe that they have lost some strategic ground and Ronald Reagan and his regime will not be an easy nut to crack, as was the pigeon, Jimmy Carter, the naive do-gooder. I use these terms because we cannot be too harsh. He is guilty of more than one of the tragedies in today's world.

However, in view of the Reagan's regime determination to increase the U.S. Army, to build more weapons and to be more aggressive and forceful toward the rapid advance of communist imperialism, Moscow and Havana decided to advance the attack. Therefore, Omar Torrijos, Fidel Castro, Eden Pastora and others had to change the plan and to advance its date. They have Nicaragua where the gringos could have built a sea-level canal. But the gringos still have Panama. Believe me, even if the United States has missiles, rockets, uranium and other weapons, the Panama Canal is important and strategic. All the U.S. shipments from the East Coast to the West Coast go through the canal. This strategic site, in the hands of the United States, must fall. These are Moscow's orders which Fidel Castro, Eden Pastora, Omar Torrijos and others must obey. They will obey and this is why I tell you that it is too late already. Panamanians, we have waited too long. The program for the fall of Panama is ready and its implementation has begun.

Not many months will go by; I predict that in December or in the beginning of next year guerrilla warfare will begin which will push this country to the verge of chaos, as happened in El Salvador some time ago. Imperialist communists know how to do this so well.

Therefore, Panamanians, we are on the verge of a war on the borders of the Canal Zone. They will come from the north and the Pacific coast to harass the gringos.

This is why the very well-planned Concini amendment was necessary. Torrijos wanted it to force the gringos to intervene if it were necessary and thereby provoke a confrontation between the U.S. Government and the guerrillas that will come. The Nicaraguans will then say: We must go help our Panamanian brothers, who helped us when we were struggling. Fidel Castro will also say: We have to go to the aid of the Panamanians, who, since the 1968 coup when the dictatorship was enthroned, have been the best lackeys and servants. Then the Montoneros, Tupamaros and communists who have fled from Chile and Colombia and who have come from Africa will arrive. They will have Russian technical assistance and they will make Fidel Castro's dream come true: Vietnam in Central America.

PAPERS, OFFICIALS COMMENT ON NICARAGUA'S PASTORA

LA REPUBLICA

PA101421 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Jul 81, p 1

[Text] According to information obtained by LA REPUBLICA from reliable sources, the ever increasing presence of Cuban Castro communists and his lack of authority as commander forced Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Cero of Nicaragua, to travel across Costa Rica last night to enter Panamanian territory.

It has also been reported that Pastora, who had actively participated in the southern front during the struggle against the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, and who prior to that seized the legislative palace of Nicaragua--an action that practically determined the Sandinist victory later--is staying at the residence of his friend, Hugo Spadafora, who also fought in Nicaragua.

Our sources said that the presence of many Cuban military "observers" and the growing presence of Soviet and Castroite political units in Nicaragua, resulted in differences arising between Eden Pastora and the Sandinist government's high command, which is dominated by Commander Humberto Ortega, defense minister; and by Commanders of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman and Bayardo Arce, who is president of the State Council [as published]. "Commander Cero" is in Panama with eight trusted men.

The above listed persons and Tomas Borge, the most prominent communist personality in Nicaragua and considered the Marxist ideologue of the Sandinist regime, have been supporting a policy of identification with Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Catholic Church, peasant groups and the private enterprise sectors have been protesting this policy.

Managua's LA PRENSA Director

PA101635 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 p 1 a

[Migdalia Fuentes report]

[Excerpt] Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Jr, director of LA PRENSA, the paper that opposes the Sandinist regime, told our newspaper yesterday that the resignation of Pastora, one of the most popular commanders of the Sandinist revolution, came as a surprise. Chamorro said that, judging from "Cero's" letter, there had been no break with the Sandinist National Liberation Front, merely a guerrilla's desire to continue to do battle.

Meanwhile, all the inquiries made by this paper in connection with Pastora's arrival in Panama turned out to be fruitless. It is not surprising, however, that he should have come to this capital in search of Gen Omar Torrijos' support or advice, for Torrijos helped him in August 1979, following the historic attack against Managua's Government Palace.

Panama City LA PRENSA

PA121853 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jul 81 p 8

[From the "In a Few Words" column: "Your Watch, Pastora..."]

[Text] Eden Pastora's watch stopped when he had an accident (in a green and white Nissan car with license plate YX-046) in which he entered this country. The Nissan collided with a truck from the Baru Brewery driven by a man named Estribi, in Estero de Ajo, San Lorenzo, Chiriqui, on Thursday afternoon. Somebody in Pastora's party offered money to Estribi so he would keep his mouth shut, but instead of accepting this generous offer, Estribi reported the accident to the authorities.

Pastora is in Panama staying in Hugo Spadafora's apartment. The newsmen's speculations about Pastora's reasons to rush out of Nicaragua are groundless. He himself has confessed to a number of his friends that he was fed up with the communists' arrogance, foolishness, arbitrary actions, immorality, and servility to Fidel and to the USSR.

NICARAGUA'S TOMAS BORGE REPORTEDLY EN ROUTE

PA101511 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] We were told as we were going to press today that Commander Tomas Borge is on his way to Panama and that he expects to meet with Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia, the two Nicaraguan guerrilla commanders who are now in our country.

According to reports, Borge will try to persuade Pastora and Valdivia to return to Nicaragua because "the Sandinist revolution needs them."

The same sources said that the Nicaraguan plane on which Borge and other unidentified Nicaraguan Government officials are believed to be traveling is expected here at 1600.

The fact that Borge himself is traveling to Panama reveals the seriousness of the situation created by the flight of the two guerrillas who fought in the southern front during the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

Expected To Arrive 10 Jul

PA101506 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge, defense minister of the Sandinist revolution, will arrive today in Panama to meet with high-ranking Panamanian authorities and with Brigade Commander Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia. Both Pastora and Valdivia resigned from their posts and came to our country to fight alongside the peoples who are struggling for their liberation. This is what they stated in the letter they addressed to the Sandinist leaders and to the Nicaraguan people.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS REPORTS ON TALKS WITH MEXICO'S CASTANEDA

PA101557 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican foreign minister, has explained to Jorge Castaneda, Mexican foreign secretary, how important it is to have Central American problems taken into account at the upcoming meetings in the Bahamas and Cancun.

Niehaus today reported to the Costa Rican press that in his recent trip to Mexico he sought Mexican backing to ensure that the foreign ministers of the United States, Mexico, Canada and Venezuela hear an explanation of the ECLA [Economic Commission for Latin America] position that aid to Central America must be geared toward strengthening economic integration.

The Costa Rican foreign minister also asked Castaneda to bring up the same topic at the North-South dialogue of chiefs of states of developed countries to be held in Cancun soon.

Niehaus said that Mexico's stand is completely open and favorable for Central American interests.

REGIONAL FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 18 JULY

PA102331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The Central American foreign ministers will meet next week. Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that the meeting of Central American foreign ministers that initially had been scheduled for this weekend will definitely be held next Saturday.

The foreign ministers will discuss economic and financial problems of the Central American countries in order to draft an agenda for a summit meeting of presidents that would be held at the end of the month in Contadora Island, Panama. The presidents of Mexico and Venezuela might also participate in that summit meeting.

Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that all the foreign ministers have confirmed their participation in next week's meeting which will open the way for the solution of the region's important problems.

The objective of Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca's visit to Costa Rica is to coordinate the meeting. The last meeting of the foreign ministers was held in November. They had been supposed to meet in Managua in March but that meeting was not held. About 2 and 1/2 months ago, President Rodrigo Carazo proposed this meeting of foreign ministers and a subsequent meeting of presidents which initially faced some obstacles.

Program of Economic Aid

PA111325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian and Costa Rican foreign ministers announced here today that a commitment has been obtained from their Central American counterparts to hold an "informal" meeting in San Jose next Friday. An official meeting of Central American foreign ministers scheduled for today fell through due to lack of support for the ministers of some countries.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said he can personally confirm a "spirit of mature dialogue" in the Central American foreign ministries which will guarantee success for the new meeting being called by the Panamanian and Costa Rican Governments.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said that although Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez is outside the country, he had previously expressed his "desire to participate in an informal meeting."

The high-ranking Panamanian and Costa Rican officials said that a document prepared in Mexico during an ECLA conference will be used as the basis for discussion during the weekend meeting. The document summarizes Central American problems and suggests possible solutions. According to Illueca and Niehaus, the purpose of introducing the report is to formulate a program of economic aid in the region.

Regarding the political problems that have thwarted previous efforts to hold a meeting, the Panamanian foreign minister daid that the policy of coexistence which Costa Rica and Panama promote is prevailing in view of the serious economic problems of the Central American nations.

EL SALVADOR

RESIGNATION LETTER OF ATTACHE GUZMAN IN MEXICO

PA101530 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Undated letter of resignation from Benjamin Guzman, cultural adviser to the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico]

[Text] Charge d'Affaires Dr Jaime Alberto Lopez (Mila) Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico

Sir:

Accept my resignation from the post of cultural adviser to the Salvadoran Embassy in the United States of Mexico by virtue of the fact that although for almost a year I have fulfilled the professional duties implicit to that post, I cannot continue to ignore my conscience in the face of the tragedy that fills my beloved country with terror, bloodshed, sorrow and mourning.

I have never kept from you--nor from your predecessor and other officials of the embassy, including the military attaches--that I have been in favor of a political solution to the social conflict in our country. In this regard, I have not avoided contacts with some elements of the Salvadoran opposition and in addition, I have sought important Mexicans, promoting [words indistinct] of my diplomatic position, but in line with the armed forces' pact with the Christian Democratic party [PDC] and with knowledge of the political and personal risks this implies.

As you, as well as those who previously authorized me to make such moves, know this is past history. The idea of a political solution has given way to the idea of total annihilation, exalted not only by the triumphant euphoria stemming from the deployment of guerrillas in January of this year, but also due to the pressure of the U.S. Government, whose aid is conditioned, as has been confirmed by Thomas Enders of the State Department, to the junta remaining within the scheme of a military solution.

In addition, I have just been in El Salvador and what I saw, read and heard there has been more than enough to create the need for my resignation.

To begin my sad story, I must say that administrative corruption has reached unforeseen levels, to such a decree that it has reached the press despite the compulsory self-censorship to which the press is submitted. There have been reports of great embezzlement, extortion and all kinds of leaks in the Coffee Institute and the Urban Housing Institute, the Social Housing Fund, the Federation of Credit and the Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute, to name a few state institutions.

A passport can be obtained in less than 24 hours by paying a commission that varies between 300 and 500 colones, while thousands of poor Salvadorans who wish to flee from the paradise of democracy must wait weeks and even months to obtain it.

Meanwhile, it has been discovered that people close to the government are involved in arms contraband. Abuse of political power has intensified in various forms, but more specifically with a view to winning next year's elections.

The officials of the Central Elections Council who are members of the PDC have fired, without benefits, most of their personnel for the purpose of replacing them with fellow party members. The same thing has begun to happen in other public offices, and nobody can ask for justice at the biased civil service tribunal which maneuvers to maintain continuity.

The Duarte government has been handing out its revolutionary positions to the remnants of the oligarchy [word indistinct] by the armed forces in the days following the proclamation of 15 October 1979, not only eliminating from the national emergency plan all rhetoric referring to a communitarian, equalitarian and participative society, but also attempting to drag private enterprise into the [word indistinct] of a junta, with the excuse of the presidential candidacy of one of the members of the (Poma) clan, the present foreign minister of the republic.

But meanwhile, the enterprises are threatening to close down their factories and stores if reform is approved for the labor code, which would mortally reduce the capital of these enterprises--enterprises that are practically dead due to the lack of foreign exchange, markets and protection by being forced to first deposit in banks the amounts equivalent to the indemnization to which their workers would have a right for each year of service. On the contrary, unionized workers argue that these reforms are contrary to the interests of the working class and are asking for freedom to meet and access to the communications media to expound their views as they protest the arrest and murder of many union leaders.

As far as the military aspect is concerned, the army is doing what it must to survive. But [words indistinct] must be put on the account of the junta, which is exercising the general command of the armed forces.

By not finding themselves in a position to put an end to the tramplings, abductions and assassinations, the Christian Democratic leaders are to blame for deliberate omission.

While I was in El Salvador, in the city of Santa Ana and other cities, students between 14 and 23 years of age were killed. Regarding this, somebody identified with the oligarchy told me: These students of senior high school and the first few years of college are the antechamber of recruiting for guerrilla warfare. Consequently, the death squads paid by the large capitalists raid homes at midnight and kill the boys, sometimes along with their parents and minor brothers. Their bodies are thrown into the streets and roads after being horribly mutilated while the junta speaks in the name of human rights, peace and democracy, in a society that is solidary and fraternal. And the junta has a vast detective apparatus, now reinforced with elements of the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency, but is incapable of detecting the assassin groups--even though the voice of the people says they are being protected by the government itself.

There is yet another probability that El Salvador will face even greater sacrifice: On my first visit, before holy week, I became aware of the intention to create a logistics base in our land for a combined military attack by various countries against the military government of Nicaragua.

In June, I was able to prove that the suspicion had become general that the junta, in agreement with Washington, had been exaggerating the magnitude of the guerrilla fighting and was allowing it to gain strength in order to provide the perfect pretext for U.S. military intervention in Central America. The premium for the junta would be the Reagan government's Marshall Plan.

You will notice, Dr Lopez (Mila), that the text of this letter contains much impertinence and aggression and even [word indistinct]. None of this is unpardonable when there is so much violation of human rights in El Salvador, even though the junta has signed agreements that deny it, and when there are so many complaints, denunciation and frustration of the Salvadoran people. Stoicism is unnecessary and there only remains the cruelest testimony: The crude reality of our nation's situation.

To conclude, I wish to establish that my resignation occurs at a time which is not exactly stellar for the guerrillas, when the diplomatic seige against the junta is slowly opening thanks to the world pressure of the United States and the friendly gestures of Venezuela's Christian Democracy and while Duarte's government is gaining strength with the economic aid of Washington. To this I add one more disadvantage: I am losing 3 months of back wages, my retirement benefits, good friends in the government and the possibility of returning to my native land--for who knows how many years.

I have no savings, because I have never stolen a single cent from the public administration and I have to begin practically all over again.

I make all of these explanations so that it will not be said that my step is opportunistic, originating from low instincts such as spite, which are not part of my personality.

Rather, my attitude of today is in line with the better democratic ideals for which I suffered persecution, arrest and exile.

Also, I understand the risks I run in the struggle--the possibility of disappearing or suffering an accident.

It is for this reason and not for personal propaganda that I am sending a copy of this letter to the Mexican press and the present government of the United States of Mexico, whose protection I have begged on this date.

Resignation Criticized

PA101538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0109 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today said in a communique that "the attitude of Benjamin Guzman, an employee of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, expressed in an unusual press scandal, is ill-intentioned."

Guzman resigned this week from his post as cultural attache of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico and asked for political asylum.

The Foreign Ministry says the attitude of Guzman is to be criticized, especially because the charges he made are the same as those made by the enemies of his country in their "million-dollar discredit campaign."

"El Salvador does not accept any intervention by anybody; therefore, we reject the insidious mercenary statements of Guzman," the communique states.

The note adds that the government is struggling to solve all the problems created "by the historic injustice and the Marxist apparatus, which have been rejected by the majority of the Salvadoran people."

The Salvadoran Government has announced elections for a legal assembly in March 1982 and presidential elections for 1983.

U.S. INVASION DANGER INCREASES, SAMAYOA SAYS

PA101946 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 7 Jul (AFP)--In an interview disclosed here today by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, linked to the Salvadoran rebels, Salvador Samayoa, member of the political-diplomatic commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front said that the possibility of a large U.S. intervention in the Salvadoran military conflict "is now greater than in previous months."

Samayoa, former education minister of the present regime who "deserted" in January 1980 to join the opposition, based his analysis on the fact that the Salvadoran Army will not be able to "sufficiently absorb" more U.S. military assistance in weapons or advisers in the short-term.

The opposition leader added that this creates a dangerous situation because if the United States insists on beconing more involved in the Salvadoran conflict, it would have to resort to "different" means than those used before and this would raise the possibility of a large intervention.

However, Samayoa noted that "the chances of stopping this invasion have also increased," and he discussed in this connection several aspects of the country's domestic situation as well as international politics.

He talked about, for example, the increasing opposition of the U.S. public to a maneuver of this kind and "the international cost" that an intervention of this kind would represent for the Reagan administration at a time when the world is discussing disarmament and the Polish problem.

In insisting that the danger of an armed invasion against El Salvador has increased in the past few months, Samayoa commented that it is very difficult to carry out this invasion by invoking the inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty and rejected the idea that the armies of Guatemala and Honduras, for various reasons, would openly join this maneuver.

He warned, however, that there is the possibility that mercenaries specialized in counter-insurgency might be sent to El Salvador to reinforce military positions of the present regime, particularly "former combatants of the Vietram war, one of the wars that resembles the Salvadoran conflict."

U.S.-TRAINED TROOPS PREPARE TO ATTACK AZACUALPA

PA111800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1118 GMT 11 Jul 81

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Excerpts] Tejutepeque, El Salvador, 11 Jul (AFP)--Approximately 2,000 soldiers, most of them members of a special antiguerrilla brigade, are now a few kilometers from Azacualpa, a small hill in western Cabanas Department, in the country's north, where the army believes there is a guerrilla headquarters.

A major of the brigade, which was organized and trained for 6 months by U.S. officers, said to AFP: "Now we are entering Azacualpa where, according to what we have been told, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front could have a general headquarters."

Azacualpa Hill is considered an area of strategic importance because it is near the towns of Cinquera and Jutiapa, which are being besieged by the guerrillas. Azacualpa is also near the town of Tejutepeque, the cities of Suchitoto and Ilobasco and the Cerron Grande and 5 de Noviembre dams.

Military sources have stated that so far they have no report on casualties on either side or on the results of the actions.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA CONFRONTATIONS

Hundreds Flee Plan del Pino

PA082147 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Hundreds of families who live in Plan del Pino, a populous section of Ciudad Delgado, are leaving the area to relocate in other areas, because they can no longer bear the lack of safety there. There are murders, assaults, looting, rape, robberies and other crimes daily, according to statements made today by some of the people who are fleeing in the face of the violence that has made uninhabitable an area that formerly was peaceful and safe.

The residents report that the exodus began last weekend and since then numerous trucks and pickups have been moving the furniture and other articles of the families who do not want to continue to reside in an area as unsafe as Plan del Pino has become. "Of course," one woman said, "we know that we are not going to find peace or tranquillity anywhere in San Salvador or its suburbs, but at least we will get out of the inferno that this sector has become."

It was stated that all the neighborhoods in Plan del Pino will be abandoned within a few days as the families relocate in other parts of the San Salvador metropolitan area, "where some degree of safety and tranquillity can be found," some of the refugees reiterated.

The only neighborhood in which no evacuation has been noted, it was said, is San Caralampio.

The Treasury Police reportedly have become aware of what is happening in Plan del Pino and since yesterday have provided continuous guard service to protect those who are leaving and those who still remain in the sector. It was stated in Plan del Pino that these forces have apparently requested reinforcements. As a result, several helicopters flew over the area last night and on some occasions, they landed to allow their crews to help with the guard duty.

2 Small Bridges Blown Up

PA082152 San Salvador EL DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 16

[Text] Subversives have dynamited two small bridges over the Rio Grande de San Miguel located in the place known as Vado Marin in the jurisdiction of Conception Batres. The terrorists placed dynamite charges on each of the bridges and set them off almost simultaneously. They took advantage of the absence of military patrols in this sector to carry out their action.

It has been reported that although the damage is considerable, the bridges will be repaired promptly to prevent the paralysis on transit through the area.

Attacks on Buses Increase

PA082200 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Heavily armed unidentified persons, posted at certain points along the main northern highway and along the road linking that highway to Chalatenango, have intensified attacks on interdepartmental mass transportation units, according to information provided by persons who commute regularly between San Salvador and northern towns.

On Saturday afternoon, one of the Chalateca Enterprise express buses was intercepted at the point known as San Jeronimo, near Aguilares, by a group of men dressed in civilian clothing and armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols, who tried to force the driver to stop the vehicle. Seeing that it was a holdup, the driver acceleraed and evaded the attack by driving down the center of the road.

Ambush Near La Bermuda

PA082234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--During the past few hours, leftist groups ambushed a military patrol in the area where La Bermuda refugee camp was located in the city of Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador. There were no casualties.

Military reports indicate that the leftists emerged from the same camp area from which security agents had evacuated over 3,000 refugees, taking them to the city penitentiary.

The sources added that the refugees from La Bermuda were taken from the area on Friday, 3 July, so that they could receive better attention through military civic action programs.

The sources also indicated that guards have been posted in the area around the penitentiary to prevent guerrillas from harassing the refugees.

Army Captain Killed in Ambush

PA070430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] We have received the following reports indicating that forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, and of the military-civilian junta clashed between 0800 and 0900 on 3 July in Mejicanos and other parts of San Salvador. An armed forces spokesman admitted that they had two casualties.

The reports also say that on 1 July, a FMLN patrol attacked a group of soldiers in Jocoatique, killing several. The FMLN forces did not have any casualties.

In the meantime, newspapers in San Salvador reported that the body of Army Capt Manuel Dominguez Canizalez was taken to San Salvador. The report says Captain Dominguez was in charge of the military patrol ambushed by FMLN forces on 2 July in El Salvador Caton, Chalatenango Department.

According to our tallies the armed forces has lost more than 1,000 men, although the armed forces only admits 900.

Attack on La Guacamaya

PA082026 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A squad of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked La Guacamaya at 1730 on 5 July. We got as close as 50 meters from the enemy and inflicted four casualties on the other side. [sentence indistinct] The enemy tried to surround our forces but was repelled by the companeros in the rearguard. The squad withdrew without any casualties.

On 1 July, a group headed by Companero Rene attacked an enemy position in La Guacamaya. The number of casualties is not known.

On 28 June, an FMLN squad attacked La Guacamaya for 15 minutes. Our side reported no casualties.

Army Patrolling Chichontepec

PA082238 San Salvador EL DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 8 Jul 81 pp 2, 23

[Excerpts] Military spokesmen yesterday reported that army patrols are maintaining strict watch over the slopes of the San Vicente or Chichontepec Volcano to prevent terrorists from again seizing control of the area.

A call has been issued to the residents who had fled the area, urging them to return to their daily activities since the armed forces will protect them.

It was reported yesterday, meanwhile, that army units are carrying out combing and cleanup operations against terrorist redoubts near the 5 de Noviembre Dam, one of the country's most important ones, where the people have been constantly complaining of the subversive attacks. No official report on the operations has been issued.

Large Cleanup Operation

PA100058 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Jul 81, p 1

[Text] Commando units and special artillery troops of the armed forces and security corps today opened simultaneous operations in many cantons of Villa Dolores, Ilobasco, Jutiapa, Tejutepeque and the skirts of Cerron Grande in Cabanas Department, and in Cuzcatlan, to break up the subversive camps operating in the areas, according to military sources.

The concentration of combined troops was started last night by the armed forces, the sources noted, in the cities of Sensuntepeque and Ilobascom. It was from there that they started early at dawn today for the rought countryside in Villa Dolores, mainly in the San Carlos canton, and toward the cantons and other rural communities of Jutiapa and Tejitepeque.

The cleanup operations conducted by the armed forces answer the appeals of hundreds of peasants for protection against the armed harassment actions and terrorism continuously carried out in the areas by extremist groups to obstruct farm activities and increase the nation's economic destablization.

The military sources explained that in the San Carlos canton, Villa Dolores, Jutiapa, Tejutepeque and Ilobasco, the infantry troops are receiving airborne reinforcements and air support from combat planes and helicopters. Troops mobilizations in these areas have been large since last night, the sources continued, and information was expected this morning on the results of the initial fighting.

The garrisons of the hydroelectric stations in Cerron Grande and "5 de Noviembre" have been reinforced, the military sources concluded.

40 Beheaded Bodies Found

PA100337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1649 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Forty decapitated bodies, with bullet and knife wounds, were found and buried by the authorities last night in the towns of Nueva Concepcion and Concepcion Quezaltepeque, in Chalatenango Department, 72 km north of San Salvador.

Reports from the local authorities and residents of the two communities said today, Thursday, that 30 bodies, including one belonging to a 14-year girl, were found on the "Metayate" River bridge, and were buried without having been identified as they carried no documents.

The victims, the sources added, were taken from their homes in "Los Hernandez" canton, Guazapa jurisdiction, Tuesday night, and were found murdered in Nueva Concepcion.

In Concepcion Quezaltepeque on Tuesday night, 16 youths were forced out of their homes by unknown elements. Last night 10 of them were found dead--their bodies had bullet and knife wounds--in the Cerron Grande hydroelectric plant lake.

So far, the same sources added, there is no information on whether the 40 victims had any political affiliation, or on the identity of the assailants.

Actions in Cabanas, Cuscatlan

PA102010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2247 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The military operation that the Salvadoran Army is carrying out against guerrilla groups has been stepped up in several town of the Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments.

Military sources today reported that the military action has spread to Ilobasco, Jutiapa, Cinquera, Tejutepeque and other towns where the army has learned of the existence of leftist camps.

The military operation, they added, was started on Tuesday in Villas Dolores and Victoria, in northern El Salvador, where the rebels were operating freely.

According to the sources, several garrisons of various departments are participating in the operation to dislodge the guerrillas with all kinds of weapons because the guerrillas also have sufficient men and modern weapons.

They also noted that "they expected that the military activity will conclude successfully in 1 week. This activity will continue with combing operations in other areas of the country until the armed forces have achieved their goal of wiping out subversion in El Salvador."

Continuing Clashes in Cabanas

PA120446 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Jul 81 p 32

[Text] Combined troops of the armed forces occupied San Carlos canton yesterday afternoon after 3 days of violent clashes with subversive groups. San Carlos canton is located in the mountains of Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department, where the guerrillas had a well-established camp. According to the military sources, a treasury police cadet was killed and six soldiers were wounded.

The same sources reported many casualties among the extremists, but that it was still too early to give figures because clashes were still going on in that region. These sources also reported the dismantling of guerrilla camps and the seizure of war materiel and large quantities of supplies stored by the subversive groups.

The armed forces today continued the offensive in the same jurisdiction of San Carlos canton. Many of the extremists who escaped from the encirclement operation have gathered on a hill and are putting up a strong resistance from three 50 mm machinegun nests. This has slowed the army troops' uphill advance somewhat.

The military sources added that the operation in San Carlos canton was a success. The objectives were being achieved and all the tactics planned were being carried out properly to the point that the "dislodging and cleaning operation" has been already extended to the cantons of Canafistula, Niqueresque, Villa Dolores and San Gregorio in the jurisdiction of Sensuntepeq e around the area of San Carlos.

According to reports, the extremists had established a secondary camp on the hill where they are now. The military authorities expected to overrun the guerrillas position today with the support of the air force, artillery units and airborne troops.

An unconfirmed report says that the extremists fired at a helicopter evacuating some civilians yesterday, but nothing serious happened. The report could not be officially confirmed.

CUBAN EXILES IN MIAMI OFFER HELP TO JUNTA

PA101927 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The dictatorship is hiring mercenaries. A delegation of Cuban residents in Miami is visiting San Salvador. During a meeting with Jose Napoleon Duarte, they told him that many Cubans living in Miami are ready to fight against the popular forces in our country.

It is public knowledge that the Cuban community in Miami is composed of Cuban counter-revolutionaries and oligarchic and antisocial elements who were expelled from their country by the Cuban revolution. The report adds that during a news conference convened by officials of the Presidential House in San Salvador, the group of Cuban mercenaries, composed of Miguel Montero, Jose Raul Romero, Roger Fernandez and Aurelio Bustamante, said they will exert pressure on the United States to send more weapons and assistance to the Salvadoran Government to fight the guerrillas. One of them, Miguel Montero, said that, if necessary, many Cubans will come to El Salvador to take up arms and defend the present government.

Political and diplomatic circles in San Salvador and abroad have remarked that the international isolation and disrepute of the dictatorship is such that it is daily increasing its alliances and pacts with the most retrogressive and backward forces on the continent. We might add to this report that Colonel Gutierrez recently toured South American countries such as Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay, where the dictatorship decorated Augusto Pinochet, the bloodiest murderer in the contemporary history of our continent.

LABOR LEADERS TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT DUARTE

PA101434 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jul 81 pp 5, 24

[Excerpts] As the institution in charge of labor relations, the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry has invited the country's various labor confederations and federations to meet with Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, to discuss various aspects of national life and to exchange views.

Most of the labor unions have responded to this invitation. Through their leaders they have expressed their interest in learning about the government's activities and voicing their views on a number of subjects.

This type of meeting will continue in order to maintain a more direct relationship with the labor leaders, "who are intent on seeking solutions to their sector's interests," it was said at the ministry.

DATA ON PERSECUTION OF NEWS MEDIA REPORTED

PA101500 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos has received a document from the legal aid office of El Salvador, dated 4 July, which speaks of repression against newsmen and the social communications media by the Salvadoran dictatorship, giving figures that demonstrate that freedom of speech and the proper conditions for the holding of elections are far from being a reality in our country and that, on the contrary, there exists here a regime of force and oppression which in every possible way is trying to hush the voice of our people.

The document states:

The facts on persecution of the news media in El Salvador are as follows:

From January 1980 to May 1981:

Acts committed by the Treasury Police, national police, army, National Guard, government entities such as the Immigration Office, the Armed Forces Press Committee and so forth, paramilitary organizations and policemen in civilian clothing:

Searches of and raids on reporters' offices, 12
Attacks on reporters' offices, 18
Threats and harassment against reporters, 27
Arrests or tortures of reporters, 20
Arrests and later disappearances of reporters, 3
Reporters wounded, 9
Reporters murdered by the repressive forces, 12

In all, 114 reporters have been victims of the repression of the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship.

HONDURAS

HONDURAS, EL SALVADOR SUSPEND TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

PA101626 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--It was announced today in this capital that Honduras and El Salvador have suspended negotiations that could lead to the signing of a bilateral free trade treaty. The suspension resulted from an "impasse" in the talks.

The latest negotiations took place last week in San Salvador but the Salvadoran negotiations want preference for several of their products, disregarding the Honduran market.

MINISTER VISITS MEXICO TO DELIVER TREATY

PA101545 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] During his recent visit to Mexico City, Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra delivered a copy of the general peace treaty [with El Salvador] to officials of the Mexican Institute of Geography and History, thereby complying with the treaty's provisions to that effect.

Elvir also met with his Mexican counterpart Jorge Castaneda to brief him on Honduras' position regarding the agreement on energy products and asked, on behalf of our government, that its life be [word indistinct] until next year. The finance and economy ministers would be in charge of (?finalizing) the details to accomplish this end.

BISHOPS CRITICIZE 'SHAMEFUL' U.S. EMBASSY MANEUVER

PA110344 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The Honduran Episcopal Conference in Tegucigalpa reported that the U.S. Embassy there is preparing a plan to lead world public opinion to believe that food sent to Salvadoran refugees in Honduras by the UN high commission taking care of these people is later turned over to Salvadoran guerrillas.

All this, the religious entity said, constitutes a shameful maneuver of imperialism and the Honduran Armed Forces to justify the transfer of Salvadoran refugees further into the interior of Honduras.

NICARAGUA

REBEL STATION MENTIONS PASTORA RESIGNATION

PA121448 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0500 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Attention, militiamen: Scared by Eden Pastora's resignation, the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front is trying to deceive you by releasing false communiques. The truth is that Pastora was indignant over the massacre at the Modelo Jail, the repression of the peasants [passage indistinct].

Meanwhile, until the right day comes, you, militiamen, must do the following: Militiamen, you who still feel and think like Nicaraguans, pay attention and reflect. Do not let them rob you of your nationality and your spirit under the pretext of discipline and loyalty [words indistinct] foreigners. You fought yesterday, and you must fight today for your fatherland, but never for invading communism. Do not allow yourself to be deceived, to become corrupt, servile or abusive. You had the privilege of wearing the uniform [words indistinct].

MINISTRY REFUTES LA PRENSA REPORT ON PASTORA

PA102041 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Communique from the Public and International Relations Department of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, issued in Managua on 9 July]

[Text] The Defense Ministry announces that the daily LA PRENSA reported today that 1st Lieutenant Sebastian Escobar, chief of the militia department of the Sandinist People's Army, has assumed the post vacated by Commander Eden Pastora.

This report falsely claims that the information was issued by Capt Roberto Sanche Ramirez, chief of the Public and International Relations Department, and it represents an abuse committed by that daily. A strong protest has been filed with the newspaper's codirector, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, who will issue a correction.

OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO RADIO CORPORACION PROTEST

PA101446 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] We have received a copy of the following letter: Mr Fabio Gadea Mantilla, manager proprietor, Radio Corporacion.

With regard to the protest voiced by Radio Corporacion over the closing of the newscast "Diez en Punto" and later of the newscast "En Punto" in all its transmissions, we must point out that it is no secret that the state has very few technological resources due to the severe poverty inherited by our country from the dictatorship and the shameful backwardness Nicaragua endured throughout Somozism.

That is why, although we monitor practically every member of the media, we admit that it is possible that we might have overlooked some broadcasts, which have violated existing laws on communications, by some media other than Radio Corporacion.

In view of the terms of your protest, we urge you to publicly announce what member or members of the media have made violations which are similar to those for which the newscast "En Punto" was punished, so that we may study the case and impose the corresponding penalty, should it be warranted.

If, on the contrary, the statements contained in the public protest of Radio Corporacion are unfounded and nothing more than a malicious way of trying to discredit us, we reserve the right to take whatever legal action we deem proper.

Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] Michele Najlis, Director of Communications Media

GOVERNMENT ORDERS 48-HOUR CLOSURE OF LA PRENSA

PA102212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Managua, 10 Jul (AFP)--The revolutionary government of Nicaragua today ordered a temporary 48-hour closure of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA.

The information was announced here today by Michelle Najlis, director of the media department of the Interior Ministry.

Details of Suspension Given

PA110316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Directorate of Communications Media today ordered the suspension of the publication of the daily LA PRENSA of this capital "for failing to tell the truth."

Jaime Chamorro, general manager of the newspaper affected by the order, told ACAN-EFE that Michelle Najlis, media director of the Sandinist Government, today delivered a note to the paper in which it was told its publication had been suspended for 48 hours.

The note specifies that the daily was suspended because "it had failed to tell the truth, had violated journalism ethics" and had violated articles of the general law on communications media.

The media directorate contends that the reports published by LA PRENSA in which it failed to tell the truth include a report about the supposed destruction of signs on Catholic religious propaganda.

The poster was situated on land in this capital where the studios of the local stations Radio Amor and Radio Mi Preferida are located and, according to the report in LA PRENSA, the signs were destroyed by "vandals hostile to the dominion of Jesus Christ over Nicaragua."

Later on, the Sandinist police asserted that after investigating the incidents, it had found that the signs had not been destroyed and that they had been removed by Catholic nun Ana Zavala Cuadra.

"This is a conspiracy mounted by the daily LA PRENSA which the Sandinist police quickly succeeded in discovering," stated Oscar Loza, official in charge of police processing in Managua.

On his part, Chamorro revealed in a statement to ACAN-EFE that today's edition, which ultimately did not circulate, planned to publish a report by the Nicaraguan nun "so as to point out that LA PRENSA had not lied."

Chamorro added that he will protest the suspension of the daily "locally and internationally."

Interview With Media Director

PA111645 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The Communications Media Directorate of the Interior Ministry today ordered the suspension of the independent newspaper LA PRENSA for 48 hours, according to a note sent to LA PRENSA from the Communications Media Directorate, the paper violated Article 1, Paragraph C; Article 2, Paragraphs A and D; and Article 3, Paragraph K of Decree No 708 dated 25 April 1981, and therefore is liable to the sanctions provided for in amended articles 42, 43 and 44 of the regulations that implement the decree.

Communications Media Director Michelle Najlis, after reading a communique ordering the suspension of LA PRENSA, granted an interview to Radio Corporacion newsmen in which she commented on the media that have been suspended for violating the communications media law. The media director added that no information is banned in Nicaragua and the people have the right to have access to any news report, as long as it has been verified.

On the issue of Commanders Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia, Michelle Najlis said that any reports on the subject will have to be cleared with the Defense Ministry since the two commanders continue to be deputy ministers of defense and of the interior.

The following is the statement made by Communications Media Director Michelle Najlis:

[Begin recording] Communications Media Department, Managua at 1300 on 10 July 1981: Whereas:

1. It is a common habit of the newspaper LA PRENSA not to report the truth and therefore disregard the ethics of journalism and the communications media general law and its regulations, as proven by repeated explanations which are well known by the people;

2. In the 7 July 1981 edition of LA PRENSA, no 16,022, page 12, the paper does not report the truth in the article entitled "Confirmed: The Measure Was Exclusively Against Mi Preferida," as was proven by the broadcasting frequencies department;

3. In the same edition of the 7 July 1981 LA PRENSA, no 16,022, page 10, the paper does not report the truth in a report entitled "Public Relations Man Offensive With Newsmen";

4. In the same edition of the 7 July 1981 LA PRENSA, no 16,022, pages 1 and 12, "Now, the Signs, Who Were They? Why?" and also a photograph caption which says: "Religious Signs Destroyed," which purposely distorts the news, as can be corroborated with factual documents of the Sandinist police;

5. In the 8 July 1981 edition of LA PRENSA, no 16,023, page 16, a two-column headline says that Radio Amor is forbidden to talk about Mi Preferida. Once again the newspaper does not report the truth, as proven in the resolution issued on 6 July 1981 by the Communications Media Department;

6. These cases violate the communications media general law Article 1, Paragraph C; Article 2, Paragraphs A and B [as heard]; Article 3, Paragraph K; and therefore the newspaper is liable to stipulations of articles 42, 43 and 44 of the law's regulation.

Therefore, in exercise of the power granted by the law:

1. I order the 48-hour suspension of the newspaper LA PRENSA, comprising editions 16,025 and 16,026 starting from 1400 today.

Certified, Michelle Najlis, director, Communicacions Media Department.

I think I must explain to you the articles I have mentioned and you will see that none are repressive. These articles uphold the ethics of journalism and the right of the people to be properly informed. For example, I am just going to read to you Paragraph C of Article 1, which says that it is the social responsibility of news media to give true reports, within a context of [word indistinct], to act as correct interpreters of social groups. In the same manner, Paragraph A of Article 2 demands that newsmen report confirmed facts, and Paragraph B demands from them a legitimate concern for the defense of the principles of the revolution. [words indistinct].

[Question] I would like you to tell us which other news media have been sanctioned for violating the communications media law.

[Answer] The first ones to be sanctioned were you [Radio Corporation]--the "Diez en Punto" newscasts and afterwards all the "en punto" newscasts. To be honest I must admit that the companeros of Radio Corporation have reacted positively toward these sanctions and they have a very honest self-criticism and have made the decision not to commit the same mistakes. Afterward we had to reprimand Oscar Leonardo and Pablo (?Galvan) for changing the director of the [words indistinct] newscast which was not reported to the Communications Media Department. These newsmen were given 12 days to put things in order and they have until Monday to do it. I hope they make the corrections.

We also admonished Radio Amor. We sanctioned the Atabal Sandinista [Radio Sandino newscast], El Pensamiento [not further identified], El Momento [Radio Mundial newcast] and ANN. As you can see, we are applying the law in a strict, objective and impartial manner. We are convinced that the implementation of the revolutionary law is our duty, imposed by the people and the 50,000 dead who struggled for the freedom of Nicaragua. I must point out that we are struggling for freedom of expression, which is different from libertarian distortion of the news to slander and show lack of respect for the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] There is some news the people would like to know about. Is there any news in particular the media cannot publish?

[Answer] First of all, let us establish what we understand as news. I can assure you without question that there is no news which our people cannot listen to, that is, understanding as news a professional report of an incident--a report which has been confirmed and corroborated by the newsman. Our people have the right to know the truth about anything that (?happens). Unfortunately, to some, news means rumor, gossip, slander, misconstrued reports. If this is what they understand as news, logically, this type of "news" cannot be allowed to be published. But news reported in a professional manner by a newsman and as we understand it will encounter no obstacle.

[Question] With regard to Commander Eden Pastora, what are we supposed to do to avoid reporting rumors?

[Answer] I would suggest that you abide by the law, go over your university notebooks and consult your consciences as honest newsmen. There you will find the reply.

[Question] In other words, any reports about Commander Eden Pastora will have to be confirmed at the Defense Ministry because Companero Pastora's resignation still has not been accepted as deputy defense minister?

[Answer] That is right. As long as Commander Pastora is deputy defense minister, you will have to corroborate, verify and confirm reports related to him through the channels established by the law, that is, through the Defense Ministry. It is important to warn our Companero newsmen that it is very possible that biased interests will try to manipulate the image and prestige of Commander Pastora against the interests of our people. [end recording]

Party Leaders View Closing

PA111935 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The media directorate's action was a logical reaction to abuses by LA PRENSA. Leaders of the various political parties of the revolution expressed the same ideas in different ways regarding the temporary closing of the newspaper LA PRENSA, which has tried to bring chaos to our people with its constant diversionist maneuvers.

Gustavo Tablada, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, told this station that we have all witnessed LA PRENSA's constant distortions of our process and the damaging positions it has adopted against the unity of our people. The open way it has manipulated the religious feelings of our people, Tablada said, is an attitude aimed at sowing terror among our people. Pluralism and freedom of the press is one thing and abuses are another, he concluded.

Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party of Nicaragua said tonight that the openly counter-revolutionary position of LA PRENSA has gone beyond pluralism into lies, and this has placed this daily outside the political limits. Regarding religious manipulation by LA PRENSA, Altamirano said that it must be involved in the more macabre goal of preventing peace among the various sectors in the country.

Edgar Macias, leader of the people's Social Christian Party, said that the temporary closing of LA PRENSA favors national unity. He added that through its diversionist attitude and its lies, the reactionary newspaper is trying to create an environment for destablization. For this reason, he noted, a measure like that adopted by the government must be viewed as preventive and in support of the goals of the revolutionaries for national unity.

Nathan Sevilla, one of the leaders of the patriotic front for the revolution, said that the temporary closing of LA PRENSA defends the revolutionary process and supports freedom of speech. He stated that the closing of LA PRENSA should at no time be viewed as a blow to freedom of the press or pluralism but should be considered a defense of our process and of true freedom of speech, which does not include the freedom to misinform, lie and slander as has been done by the newspaper of the reactionaries.

The various parties of the revolution have approved of this measure adopted by the media directorate. They urged the other organs to criticize, but without falling into the lies, diversionism and slander that LA PRENSA uses every day.

ANNIVERSARY LAWS PREDICTED; STATE MEDIA CLOSED

PA111530 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 10 Jul 81

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Jul (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez, a member of the government junta, said that 19 July, the second anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, will be the best time for the revolution to be deepened. Ramirez announced that important laws will be issued on the anniversary of the revolution, including one regulating ownership of private property to avoid damaging the interests of the majority.

Rafael Cordova, another member of the government junta, told a newsman that there will probably be an announcement of the partial nationalization of the coffee industry, with the state taking over estates that in the past 5 years have had low production and high accumulated debts.

Jose Davila, a leader of the opposition Social Christian Party, expressed concern over Ramirez' announcement, saying that "the only thing that can be deepened in Nicaragua is the economic crisis." He said the government should "correct the course of the revolutionary process."

Domingo Sanchez Salgado, veteran leader of the Socialist Party, which is a member of a political coalition with the Sandinist front, expressed fear that Nicaragua is again heading toward a situation of violence. Sanchez voiced an urgent appeal for calm after Sandinist labor groups clashed for the first time with groups from other labor unions in front of the government palace, leaving several persons injured.

Meanwhile, in an unprecedented decision, Michelle Najlis, official in charge of the media at the Interior Ministry, indefinitely suspended the state's AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA and four radio newscasts, three of them belonging to the Sandinist network, for violating legal provisions.

AFP Report Criticized

PA111820 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] With a lack of the ethical responsibility that should characterize modern journalism and communications, AFP, the international news agency, yesterday released to the world a false report in which it stated that the official in charge of the Interior Ministry's media directorate had indefinitely suspended the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA [ANN].

This report, signed by Horacio Ruiz, is distorted and ill-intentioned, because although the media directorate did sanction ANN, the sanction was only for 2 hours yesterday morning. Since it understood why the official in charge of the media directorate imposed the sanction, the agency complied with this decision and suspended its activities.

The AFP correspondent in Nicaragua falsely added in his report that four radio newscasts, three of them of the Sandinist system, were also suspended indefinitely. The newscasts in question are suspended for only 24 hours.

LAW ON CORRESPONDENTS' ACTIVITIES TO BE DRAFTED

PA120123 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] ANN--A law that specifically covers the journalistic activities of the local correspondents of foreign news agencies will be drafted by the Communications Media Directorate, Michelle Majlis, who is responsible for this directorate, has announced.

According to Majlis, this law is necessary to keep the news that originates here from being distorted by either the correspondents or the international news agencies. This has often been the case, to the detriment of the Sandinist revolution.

At present both the local correspondents of international news agencies and the agencies themselves, such as ANN, come under the general law on communications media. This law covers the legal functions of newspapers and radio and television stations, the official said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

BCIE LOAN--The Central American Economic Integration Bank [BCIE] today granted a $32-million [as heard] loan to Nicaragua: $17.5 to be used to finish the Coyapa el Rama Highway, including a bridge over the San Juan River, which will connect with a road in Costa Rica; $11.6 million to improve transportation in the lakes and to build piers in Granada, San Carlos, San Miguelito, El Diamante, Moyogalpa and San Jorge, all located on the lake of Nicaragua, and to buy passenger and cargo boats and radio communications equipment; $2.75 million to buy equipment for the distribution of power produced by the Momotombo geothermic plant located in the western part of the country; and finally, $200,000 to study the possibility of developing the cocoa industry in the eastern part of the country. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jul 81 PA]

FIVE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' CAPTURED BY FAR

FL111248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Five counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin from the United States who disembarked on the northern coast of Matanzas on 5 July have been captured by combined forces of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. After receiving training in the United States, the counterrevolutionary group left for our shores in a speedboat from U.S. territory with the aim of infiltrating Cuba to carry out sabotage of economic installations, to introduce enemy propaganda and to attempt to kill Comrade Fidel during the 26 July celebration with the help of other individuals disembarking at a later date.

U.S.-made weapons and explosives, counterrevolutionary propaganda and survival supplies were seized from the five captured counterrevolutionaries. They have all been put in the hands of the corresponding tribunals.

HIJACKING OF EASTERN AIRLINES PLANE REPORTED

FL111304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] An Eastern Airlines plane, registration No 1011 [as heard], that was diverted from its route by two individuals of Cuban origin living in the United States, landed yesterday afternoon at Jose Marti International Airport. The two were traveling with their wives and children. The hijacked plane, which was covering the Chicago-Miami route, was carrying 177 passengers and 13 crew members [figures as heard].

The Cuban Government provided facilities so that the plane and its passengers could return to the United States immediately. The hijackers were arrested and placed in the hands of the corresponding tribunals to be tried and sentenced with the utmost severity. As for the women, the degree of their involvement in the hijacking will be investigated. The children have been placed in the care of their nearest relatives residing in Cuba.

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

FL111234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The second plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee elected at the second party congress [in December 1980] has been held under the chairmanship of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party.

The plenum examined the measures adopted in connection with the defense of the country. The measures were outlined by the second secretary of the party, Army Gen Raul Castro.

Among the topics analyzed, the Central Committee approved a report on the condition of workers' cafeterias and on social nutrition which covers the measures to be taken at present and the prospects of improving these services, which are of vital importance to our workers. Fidel Castro proposed to submit to the Council of State the suggestion that national poet Nicolas Guillen be granted the Jose Marti Order on his 79th birthday in consideration of his extraordinary merits. The proposal was unanimously approved.

The closing speech was made by Comrade Fidel, who analyzed the international situation, highlighting the firm stand of our people in the face of all threats. He also noted the favorable results of the country's economy in the first half of the year, the successes in the tobacco, tubers and vegetable harvests and in milk production, and, especially, in the sugar harvest and sugarcane planting.

Fidel gave detailed information about the current situation of and measures implemented to face the dengue epidemic which is affecting the country and on the fighting program to eradicate the aedes aegypti mosquito, the disease's sole cause.

CASTRO TO OPEN IPU CONFERENCE 15 SEPTEMBER

PA100259 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] More than 1,000 delegates and guests will participate in the 68th IPU conference to be held at the Havana Convention Palace from 15 to 23 September. This was announced in a news conference on Thursday by Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly and member of the preparatory commission of the conference.

Parliamentarians from almost 100 countries of all the continents will participate in this meeting which will discuss peace, disarmament, the international conference [as heard], the struggle against colonialism and apartheid and Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

Jose Aranaburo explained that 94 countries already belong to the IPU, which was founded in 1884, and that other countries, including Zimbabwe, will request their membership during the Havana meeting.

He stressed that Cuba will open every facility for the participation of the parliamentarians in this event, even in those cases in which there are no diplomatic relations with our country.

On 15 September, after 2 days of meetings of the Executive Committee and the Interparliamentary Council, Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, will inaugurate the conference.

WFTU SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CTC, OTHERS

FL101905 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] has sent a message of congratulation to the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), the Cuban Government and all Cuban workers on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks. It says that this historic event opened the road for the final struggle which overthrew the proimperialist tyranny in 1959.

That heroic exploit under Fidel Castro's command symbolizes the combative will of all peoples to free themselves from imperialism and the dictatorships serving the latter, to radically change archaical economic, political and social structures and to open prospects of an independent development for the benefit of all. The WFTU says that the example of the Cuban revolution and its growing prestige as the bastion of international solidarity has earned irreconcilable hatred from imperialism and its agents who are constantly threatening the sovereignty and security of Cuba and other countries of the region.

The message adds that today, within the framework of the glorious 26 July commemoration, the WFTU is calling on all the forces of the movement, summoning them to the 10th WFTU congress to be held in Havana from 10 to 15 February 1982.

NEW GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL090041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Cuba's Council of State Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque has received in solemn audience Mr (James Victor Deho), who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador of the Republic of Ghana. Also present at the ceremony was Comrade Jose R. Viera Linares.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN SAYS DEMOCRACY NOT IN DANGER

PA100027 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Jul (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman today rejected the opinion of the armed forces that "democracy is in danger in this country," referring to an editorial published in the magazine put out by the Defense Secretariat.

During his visit today to Santiago, 175 km north of Santo Domingo, the president said: "I do not believe that democracy is in danger as long as there are armed forces like ours united, apolitical and organized."

Contrary to what was stated in the magazine, Guzman said that he also does not believe that communist groups can progress in a state of ample democracy and public liberties such as that prevailing in the Dominican Republic.

"If these conditions change," the president stressed, "then we could have danger."

The editorial of the official organ of the Armed Forces Secretariat maintained that "a serious crisis that is affecting almost all Latin American nations and is trying to split the armed institutions is shockingly increasing."

The editorial added: "An effort is being made to destroy the democratic representative system to create an ideological order based on doctrines that are completely opposed to the Christian traditions, the free play of ideas and the liberties of the citizens."

The armed forces and the national police, the magazine said, have repeatedly been the target of the most violent attacks by sectors that defined themselves as "revolutionary," in an ideological order that has not contributed anything to society.

ATHLETES FROM CUBA TO PARTICIPATE IN TRACK MEET

Cuban Plane Refused Landing

FL072316 Bridgetown CANA in English 2257 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Havana, 7 Jul (CANA-REUTER)--The Cuban Olympic Committee has appealed to international sports authorities to take action to ensure that Cuban athletes can compete in the Central American and Caribbean track and field competitions following the Dominican Republic's refusal to allow a Cubana Airlines plane with the Cuban delegation aboard to land in Santo Domingo.

The competitions are scheduled to be held in Santo Domingo between 10 and 12 July. Winners of the competitions there will compete in the World Cup Games scheduled for Italy on 4 to 6 September.

The president of the Cuban Olympic Committee, Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, told REUTER that he had been told that visas for the Cuban sports delegation would be placed at the Santo Domingo airport. But, he said, the Dominican Government of President Antonio Guzman did not issue the visas and refused a Cubana Airlines charter plane permission to land there.

The president of the Dominican Olympic Committee, Roque Napoleon Munoz, was quoted by Cuban newspapers as saying that "at this point it is impossible to get 90 seats on a flight of another airline from Havana to Santo Domingo." There are no regularly scheduled flights between the two cities. Munoz said that he had appealed to the Dominican president without results.

He added that the Dominican Government's move might lead to sanctions against the Dominican Republic by international sports organizations.

Among the athletes scheduled to compete in Santo Domingo were Alberto Juantorena, the 1976 Olympic gold medal winner in the 400 and 800 meters who is making a comeback after a rash of injuries; Silvio Leonard who has run the 100 meters dash in less than 10 seconds; and Alejandro Casanas, an Olympic medal winner in the 110 meters with hurdles.

The Cuban Olympic chief, Gonzalez Guerra, accused the Dominican Republic's government of being "anti-sports." He said: "We are doing everything possible to get to Santo Domingo." He insisted that if the Cuban athletes cannot compete there, the competition should be postponed and transferred elsewhere. Gonzalez Guerra said he has cabled the president of the International Track and Field Federation, Adrian Paulen, to take immediate action to ensure Cuban participation in the Central American and Caribbean Track and Field Meet.

Reasons for Refusal Given

FL081156 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Las Americas Airport--The Cuban athletes who will participate in the eighth Central American and Caribbean Track and Field Meet to be held in this country will arrive today. The Cuban sports delegation was scheduled to arrive here yesterday afternoon, but at the last minute (?it did not), and it was reported at Las Americas Airport that it would arrive today instead.

The Cuban sports delegation was supposed to arrive in a Cuban airplane that would make a stopover in Jamaica. However, when it arrives today it will do so in a direct flight for Santiago de Cuba, it was reported at Las Americas Airport.

The Secretariat of Public Health stationed a team of two doctors and five assistants to spray the Cuban plane and examine the athletes for the dengue virus, a disease that has hit thousands of Cubans. The public health team waiting at the airport yesterday had to be sent home because the athletes words indistinct] cancelled the flight at the last minute. It was confirmed at the Las Americas terminal that the Cuban athletes would arrive in a special Cubana Airlines flight after the Dominican Government lifted the ban. The Cuban sports delegation is made up of 93 persons and is headed by Alberto Juantorena, Silvio Leonard and [name indistinct], world and Central American track and field champions.

It was reported at the airport that the Dominican Government forbade the landing of the Cuban plane as a preventive measure so the dengue virus would not be introduced here.

Participation Guaranteed

FL081237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jul 81

[From the sports section by Silvano Lopez]

[Text] Dominican President Antonio Guzman has guaranteed that there will be no impediment at all to the participation of a Cuban delegation in the eighth Central American and Caribbean Track and Field Meet to be held 10-12 July. The National Palace's Press Office cited Guzman to the effect that the sports press in particular and the Dominican people in general should have no fears about the participation of the Cuban delegation in this sports event. It added that Dominican authorities have made available the necessary facilities so that the Cuban athletes may take part in the sports event. The Cuban delegation to the eighth regional track and field meet will be the largest, with 86 athletes, while the Dominican Republic, the host country, will have only 59.

Cuban Athletes Arrive

FL091430 Bridgetown CANA in English 1037 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Jul (CANA-REUTER)--Cuban athletes arriving in this Caribbean island last night to compete in the Central American and Caribbean Track and Field Meet had to undergo antimalaria sprays at the airport, airport officials said. The Cubana Airlines aircraft bringing them to Cuba [as received] was also fumigated against the mosquito carrying the disease.

Earlier the Dominican Republic refused to allow the Cubana Airlines plane carrying 93 Cuban athletes to land in Santo Domingo because of an alleged malaria epidemic in Cuba. No reason for the change of mind was given, but the Cuban Olympic Committee had appealed to international sport authorities to take action to ensure that their athletes could compete in the events starting on Friday.

Among those arriving was 1976 gold medal 400 and 800 meters runner Alberto Juantorena.

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA DEFENDS SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA122310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Jul (AFP)--Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, vigorously defended the Sandinist revolution in his latest television interview, aired by a Dominican station here today. Commander Cero recently resigned from all his posts in Nicaragua, allegedly in order to prepare to fight as an insurgent outside his country. Shortly before this, he was here for the anniversary celebrations of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), a social democratic party, when the interview took place.

In the Sandinist revolution "there have been no firing squads or guillotines for the counterrevolutionaries," the commander said. However, he admitted that there are 3,500 persons, whom he described as "war criminals," in Nicaragua's jails. Pastora feels that one of the major achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution is the progress made in the field of education, specifically since Nicaragua is in third place among Latin American countries with the greatest number of illiterates. He said that this assertion "is supported by UNESCO."

He added that the FAO has indicated that Nicaragua "is one of the best-fed countries at present, occupying third place" in this, as well as in education. "This greatly pleases us, but there remains much to be done, because we know that while there have been basic improvements, they have taken place only in certain sectors." Emphasizing the topic of public education, Commander Cero said that before the revolution Nicaragua had 350,000 students and after the war the number increased to 750,000. "One-third of the Nicaraguan population is studying in preparation for the future," he said.

Eden Pastora said that Nicaragua does not have a single exile; those who are outside the country are "the criminals who fled at the hour of the revolutionary triumph, at the hour of revolutionary justice." Pastora noted that the Sandinist government has granted amnesty to over 2,000 prisoners after they had been convicted by civilian courts.

Commander Cero said that all the political, social and economic sectors of Nicaragua are represented in the State Council, which rules the country's destiny. The government includes representatives of the conservatives, liberals, Social Democrats, Communists and Sandinists, with the last group constituting the majority, Pastora said.

Pastora said that the most honest elections were held in Nicaragua, because they were carried out with blood; since 50,000 Sandinists died while giving their vote to the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). "The government recognizes all the Nicaraguan people's rights," Pastora said in conclusion.